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THE
London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a New METHOD, proper to
acquaint the Learner with Things
as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The SEVENTEENTH EDITION corrected.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,

Author of the *English Grammar*, and late
Sur-Master of St. PAUL'S SCHOOL;



L O N D O N :

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THE P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more
 than is necessary at the Entrance upon any
 Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore,
 in the present Vocabulary, avoided every
 Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the
 Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of
 Words with which our common Word Books do so
 frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an
 Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already
 printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better
 acquainted with their Authors Intentions; But this I
 will allow myself to affirm. That they are by no
 means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why
 should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of
 Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of
 Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of
 Words which the Romans never heard of; and so con-
 sequently will never be met with in any Classic or good
 Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the
 Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already
 abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribe-
 Levitticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papie,
 Hyspaniolus, &c.

The P R E F A C E.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Prædagogus for a School-Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and such, principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus,

Cræmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. be Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; add which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To, Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over; he

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; As he that knows what Liber, Cultor, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book. Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them, since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order that the Learner may at the same time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Reader,

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman Characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E,

TH E young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [*˘*] and a long Syllable thus [*ˉ*].

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THE L O N D O N V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



A THING
bath

Name

Sign

Mark or Note

Mode or Manner

R E S, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěis, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken Part</i>	Frustum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS have also their

<i>Cause</i>	Causa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Nātūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Prīncipium, ii, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmērus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

<i>The World</i>	1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>		Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i>	2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>		Spīritus, us, m.

G O D created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nihīlum, i, n.
----------------	----------------

In a BODY there is

<i>Matter</i>	Mātēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Fīgūra, æ, f.

In the Sky are

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

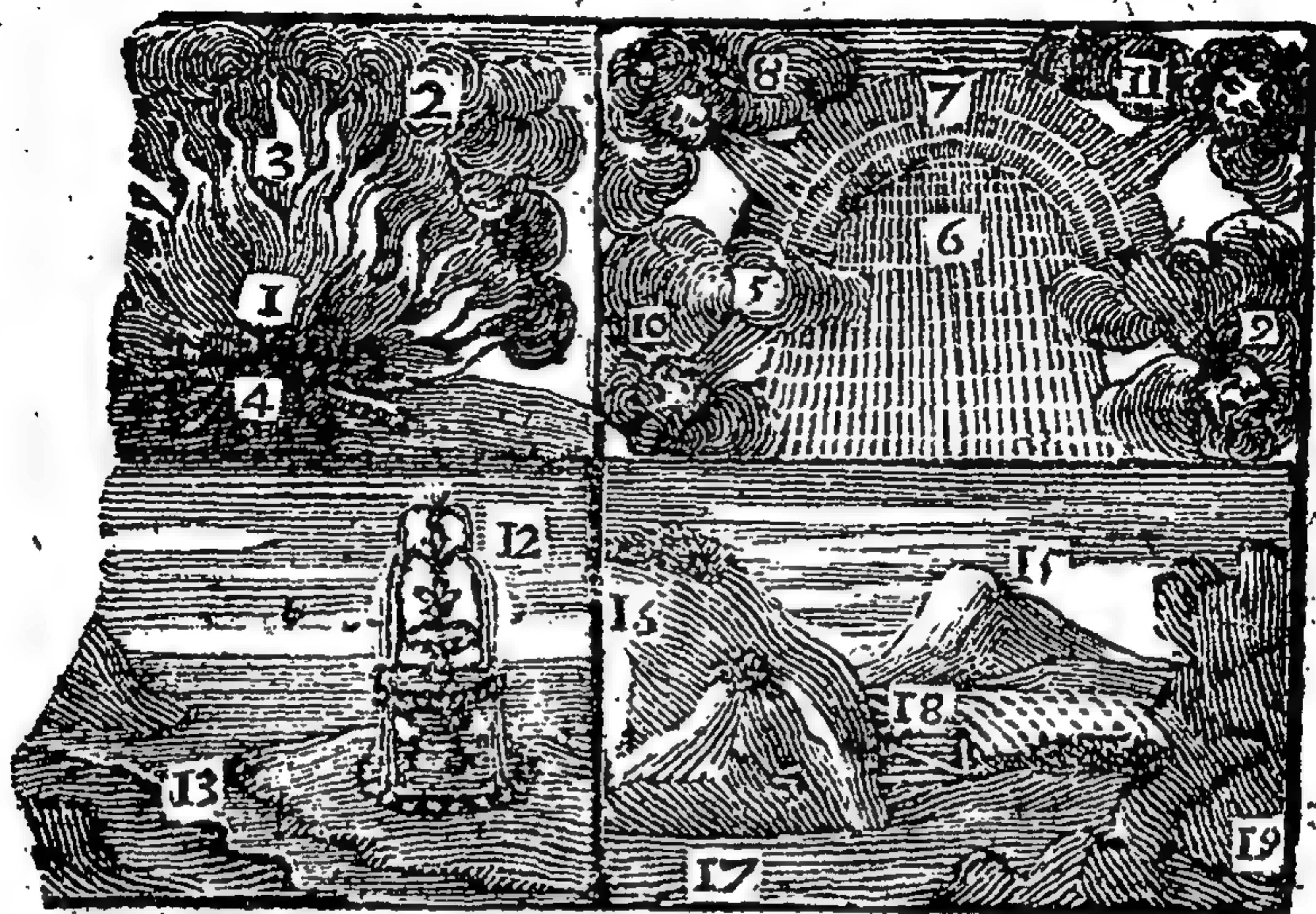
A SPIRIT is

God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel		Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil		Anima, æ, f.
		¹ Diābōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		Elēmentum, i, n.
Hell		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural *Cæli, Cælorum*, m.³ *Loci Inferni.*

II. *Of the* ELEMENTS.

In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aēr, ĕris, m.
Aqua, æ. f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Soot

| Scintilla, æ, f.
| Fūmus, i, m.
| Flamma, æ, f.
| Fūligo, ĩnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers or hot Ashes

| Torris, is, m.
| Prūna, æ, f.
| Fāvilla, æ, f.

After

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cīnis, ěris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbūla, æ, f.
<i>A Steam</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, idis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief of WINDS are

<i>The East Wind</i>	8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i>	9	Zephyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i>	10	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i>	11	Auster, trī, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnītru, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Falgor, ūris, n.

RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
-----------------	----------------

RAIN, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
--------------------------------	---------------

This is properly an Adjective, Aqua being understood.

• WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>	Unda, æ, f.
	Mære, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | Ocëanus, i, m.

A River hath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvëus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vörtex, icis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, itis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ei, f.

WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, us, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The SEA hath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, us, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sinus, us, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Ile, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.
-----------------------------	---------------

The EARTH is

<i>Land</i>		Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>		Hūmus, i, f.
<i>Firm Ground</i>		Solum, i, n.
		Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	(16		Collis, is, m.
<i>A Mountain or great Hill</i>			Mons, tis, m.
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18			Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17			Valtis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19			Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>		Līmus, i, m.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>		Cænum, i, n.
		Or, Lutum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

<i>Dust</i>		Pulvis, ĕris, m.
		Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>		Cespes, itis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth is</i>		Glēba, æ, f.

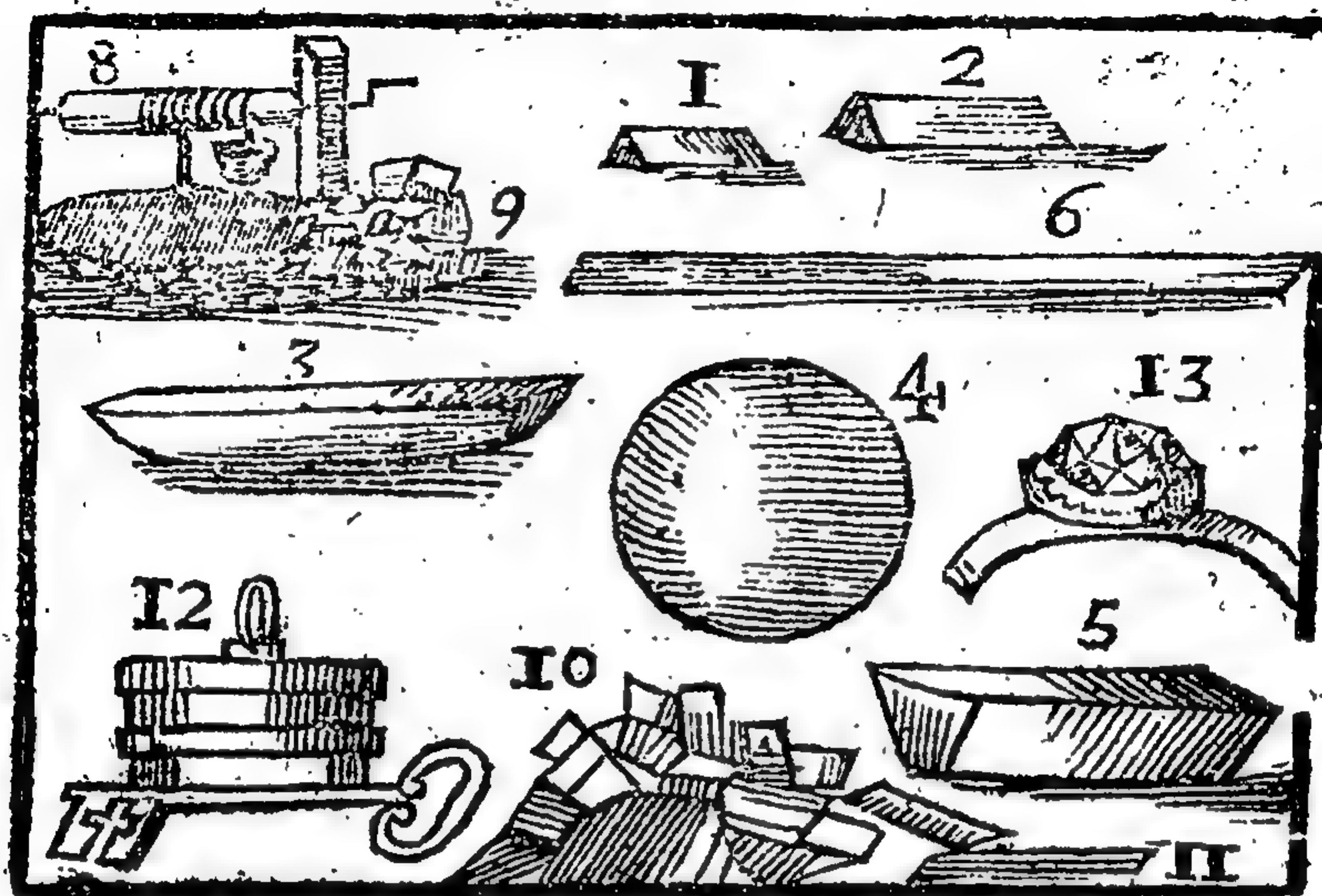
The Kinds of EARTH are

<i>Clay</i>		Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>		Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>		Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>		Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>		Minēra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>		Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

II. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

JUice
A Metal
A Stone

SUCCUS, i, m.
METALLUM, i, n.
LĀPIS, ĩdis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Allum.
Sulphur
Amber

SĀL, is, m.
ALŪMEN, ĩnis, n.
SULFUR, ūris, n.
SUCCĪNUM, i, n.

A METAL

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH; as

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, ĩcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Minium, i, n.
White Lead	Cerussa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called Brass. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel	Chälybs, ybis. m.
-------	-------------------

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease

| Ærugo, ĩnis, f.

METALS are digged out of

A Mine	8	Fodina, æ, f.
--------	---	---------------

A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

Sand	Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone	10 Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Silex, ĩcis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pūmex, ĩcis, m.

¹ This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the *Mine* itself.

<i>A Whetstone</i>	11
<i>A Marble</i>	
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12
<i>A Jewel</i>	13

Cos, ōtis, m.
Marmor, ris, n.
Magnes, ētis, m.
Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL or precious Stone is

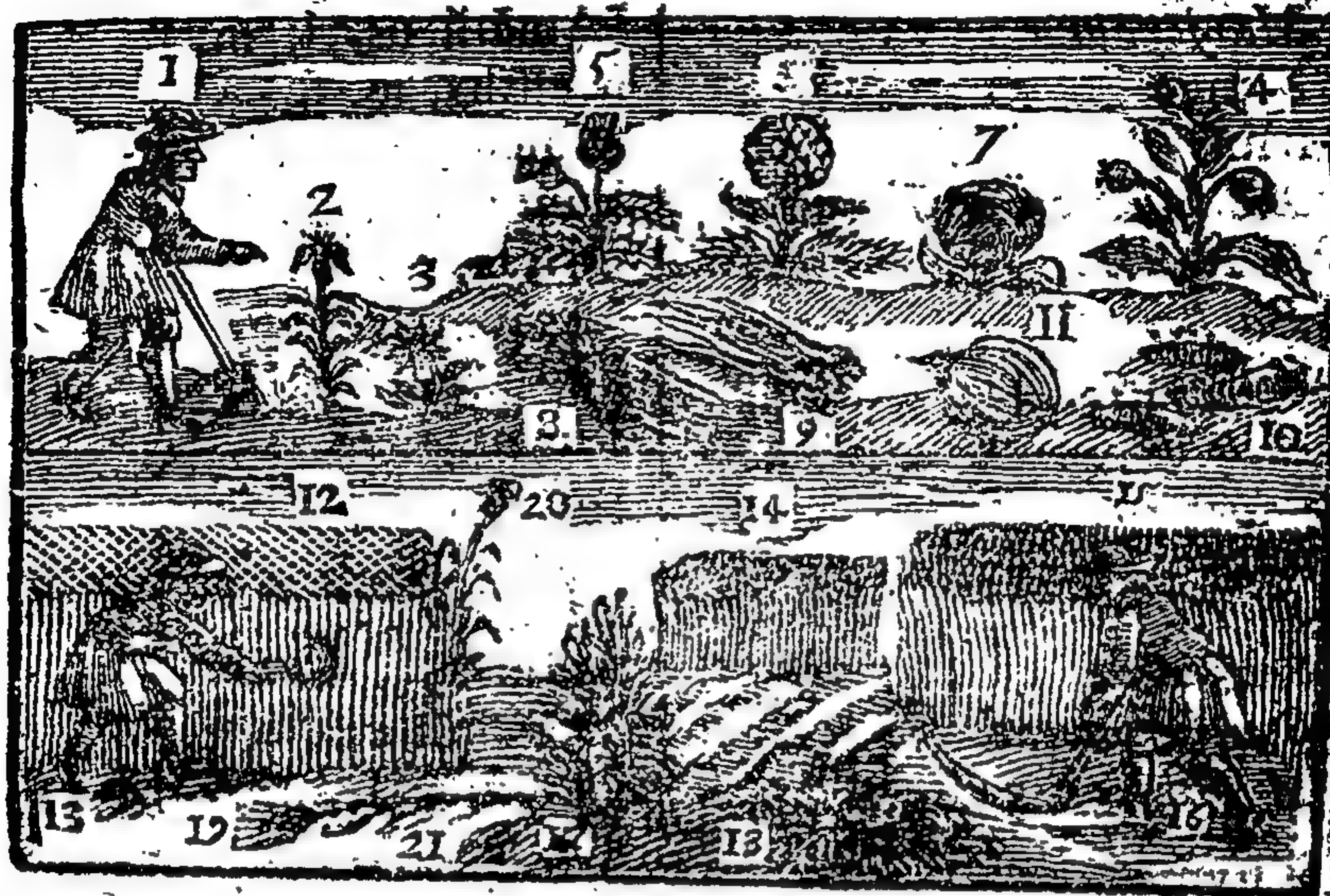
<i>A Diamond</i>	¹ Adāmas, antis, m.
<i>A Sapphire</i>	Sāpphīrus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>	Chrysōlithus, m.
<i>An Emerald</i> [lour	¹ Smāragdus, i, m.
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-</i>	Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>	Jaspis, ĭdis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>	¹ Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

<i>Glass</i>	Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Cryстал</i>	Cryſtallus, i, f.
<i>A Pearl</i>	Or Cryſtallum, i, n.
	Margārīta, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

AN HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

HErba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, ðris, f.

An HERB is

Grass
Flax
All Manner of Corn or

[Grain

Grāmen, īnis, n.
Līnum, i, n.
Frumentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur
Fern or Brakes
Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.
Filiæ, icis, f.
Cicuta, æ, f.

Hyssop
A Lily 2
Mallow
Marygold
Marjoram
Mint
Moss
A Mushroom or Toadstool
A Nettle
Parsley
A Poppy 4
A Rush
Saffron
Sage
Sorrel
Sea-weed
Southernwood
A Thistle 5
Thyme
Vervain
A Violet
Wormwood

Eatable HERBS.
An Artichoke 6
Asparagus, Sperage, or
Sparrow Grass
Lettice
Coleworts

Which becoming headed are called
Cabbage 7

Eatable Roots are
Beet
Garlick

Hyssopus, i, f.
Lilium, ii, n.
Malva, æ, f.
Caltha, æ, f.
Amaracus, i, m.
Mentha, æ, f.
Muscus, i, m.
Fungus, i, m.
Urtica, æ, f.
Apium, i, n.
Papaver, ëris, n.
Juncus, i, m.
Crocus, i, m.
Salvia, æ, f.
Lapathus, i, m.
Alga, æ, f.
Abrötonum, i, n.
Carduus, i, m.
Thymus, i, m.
Or, Thymum, i, n.
Verbena, æ, f.
Viöla, æ, f.
Absinthium, ii, n.

Olus, ëris, n.
Cinära, æ, f.
Asparagus, i, m.
Lactuca, æ, f.
Brassica, æ, f.

Bëta, æ, f.
Allium, ii, n.

This is called Brassica Capitata.

*A Leek**An Onion**Radish* 3*A Turnip*

Porrum, i, n.

Cēpe, is, n, &

Cēpa, æ, f.

Rāphānus, i, m.

Rāpum, i, n.

*Oleraceous FRUITS are**A Cucumber*

Cūcūmis, is, & eris, m.

*The biggest sort of which Fruit is**A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin*

Pēpo, ōnis, m.

*A delicious sort of which Fruit is**A Melon*

Mēlo, ōnis, m.

*As the biggest sort is**A Gourd*

Cūcurbīta, æ, f.

(12) C O R N is

Barley 14*Millet or Grout**An Oat* 15*Rice**Wheat* 13

Hordēum, i, n.

Mīlīum, ii, n.

Avēna, æ, f.

Oryza, æ, f.

Ador, ōris, n.

*Whence cometh**Meal or Flour**Bran*

Fārīna, æ, f.

Furfur, ūris, m.

*PULSE**is**A Bean* 17*Darnel**Lentils**A Pea**Vetches or Tares* 18

Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

Fāba, æ, f.

Lōlīum, ii, n.

Lens, tīs, f.

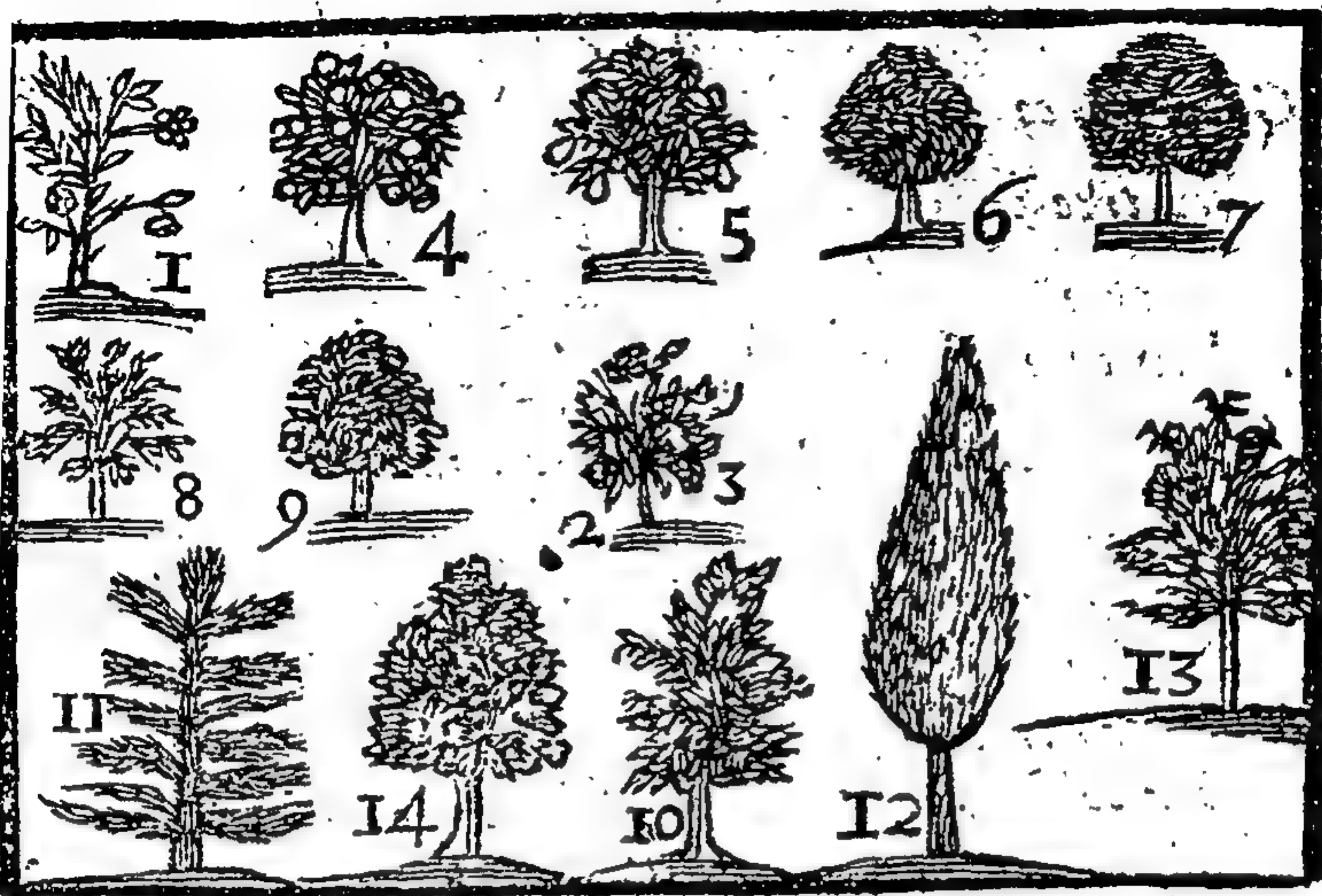
Pisum, i, n.

Vīcīa, æ, f.

In CORN is

The Beard	19	Arīsta, æ, f.
An Ear	20	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, or single Corn		Grānum, i, n.
An Husk		Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk		Colmus, i, m.
Standing Corn is	12	Sēges, ē.is. f.
A mixture of sundry Grains		
Or Mescelline is		Fariāgo, īnis, f.

Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose bush

The Tamarisk

The Vine

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple tree

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Rubus, i, m. or f.
Jūniperus, i, f.

Hedera, -æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, inis. f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Racēmus, i, m.

Pampinūs, i, m.

Mālus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The Pear-tree 6

Pyrus, i, f.

The Service or Sorb-tree

Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

The Cherry-tree

Cērāsus, i, f.

The Olive-tree

¹ Olīva, æ, f.

Or Olēa, æ, f.

The Palm-tree

Palma, æ, f.

The Plumb-tree

Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

The Bay-tree

Laurus, i, or us, f.

The Box-tree

Buxus, i, f.

The Elder-tree

Sambūcus, i, f.

The Mulberry-tree 9

Mōrus, i, f.

The Yew-tree

Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

The Almond-tree

Amygdāla, æ, f.

The Beech-tree

Fāgus, i, f.

The Filberd tree

Cōrylus, i, f.

The Walnut-tree 14

¹ Juglans, dis, f.

Forest-Trees are

The Alder-tree

Alnus, i, f.

The Ash-tree 10

Fraxīnus, i, f.

The wild Ash

Ornus, i, f.

The Birch-tree

Bētŭla, æ, f.

The Cedar-tree 11

Cedrus, i, f.

The Cork tree

Suber, ěris, n.

The Cypress-tree

Cŭpressus, i, or us, f.

The Elm 13

Ulmus, i, f.

The Fir-tree

¹ Abies, ětis, f.

The Lime or Linden tree

Tilīa, æ, f.

The Maple

¹ Acer, ěris, n.

The Oak

Quercus, ūs, f.

¹ Arbor is understood.

An

An Oak of the hardest kind

The Holm Oak

The Pine-tree

The Plane tree

The Poplar-tree

The Turpentine tree

The Willow-tree.

Rōbur, ōris, n.

Ilex, īcis, f.

Pīnus, ūs, f.

Plātānus, i, f.

Pöpūlus, i, f.

Tērēbinthus, i, f.

Sālix, īcis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit

Fructus, us, m.

is

A Pome

Pōmum, i, n.

A Nut

Nux, ūcis, f.

A Berry

Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

An Apple

Mālum, i, n.

A Cherry

Cērasum, i, n.

A Date

Dactylus, i, m.

A Fig

Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.

A Medlar

Mespīlum, i, n.

An Olive

Olīva, æ, f.

A Pear

Pyrum, i, n.

A Plumb

Prūnum, i, n.

The forb Apple

Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is

An Almond

Amygdāla, æ, f.

A Chesnut

² Castanēa, æ, f.

A Filberd

² Avellāna, æ, f.

A Walnut

² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
Shrubs, such is

A Grape | Uva, æ, f.

in which is

A Grape-stone | Acinus, i, m.

A Mulberry | Mōrum, i, n.

A Strawberry | Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE | Arōma, tis, n.

is

Cinnamon | Cāsia, æ, f.

or Cinnāmun, i, n.

Ginger | Zingiber, ēris, n.

Mace | Macis, idis, f. in Plautus.

Pepper | Piper, ēris, n.

The OAK bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn | Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

Frankincense | Thus, thūris, n.

Pitch | Pix, pīcis, f.

Resin | Rēsina, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

The Root | Rādix, icis, f.

The Stump | Stirps, is, f.

The Stalk | Caulis, is, m.

The Bark | Cortex, icis, d.

A Bough or Branch | Rāmus, i, m.

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon | Sarcūlus, i, m.

A Sucker or Shoot, that
grows out of the Roots

Stōlo, ōnis, m.

or Sides of the Stock

A fresh or green Leaf | Frons, frondis, f.

A dead or withered Leaf | Fōlium, ii, n.

A Blossom, or Flower | Flos, flōris, m.

T R E E S *have**Wood*

| Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath**A Knot*

| Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath**A Shell*

| Putamen, inis, n.

A Kernel

| Nucleus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Saltus, us, m.

A Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to
some God is*

| Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is*

| Arbustum, i, n.

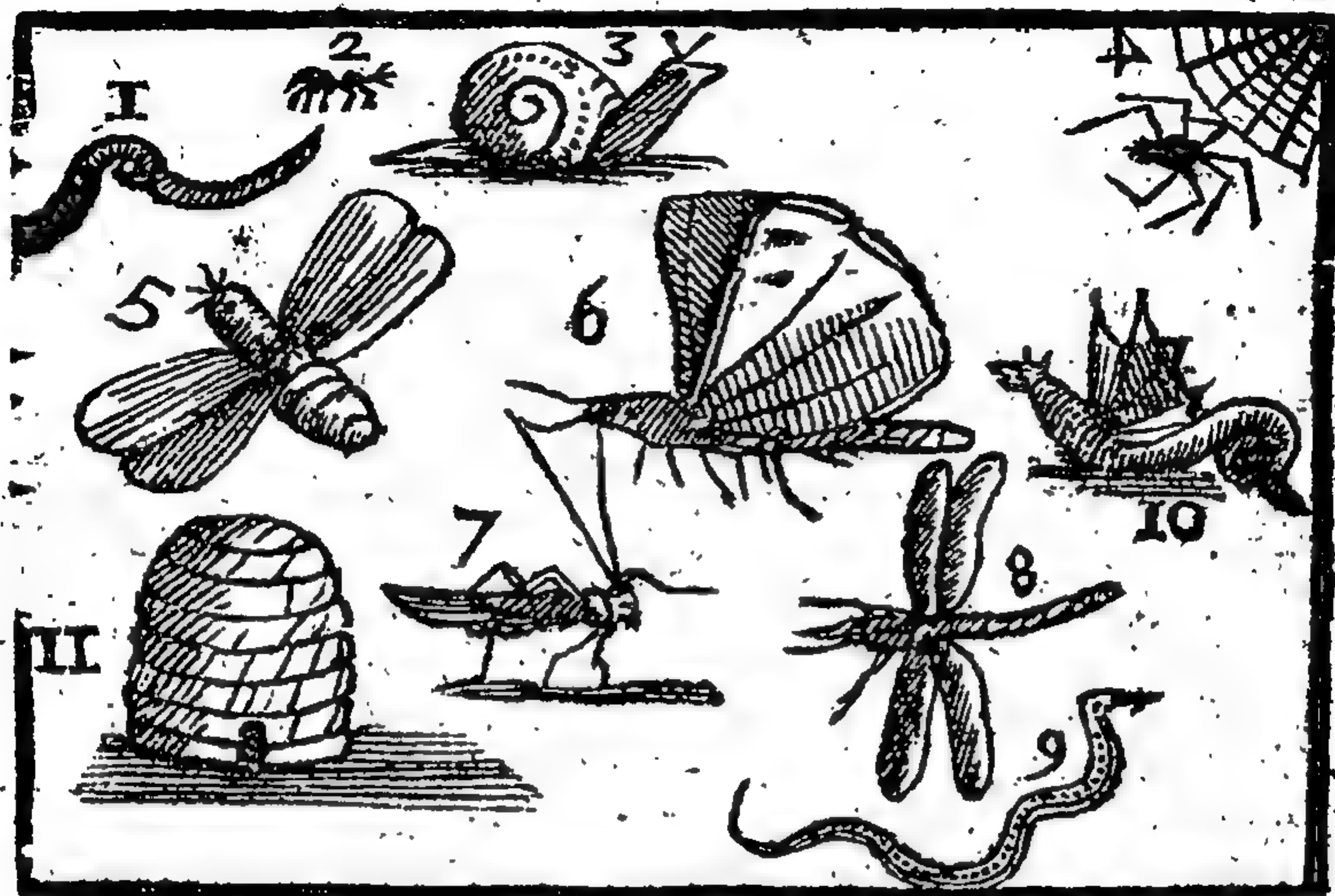
*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is*

| Sāictum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Oaks
is*

| Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of INSECTS.



A N Animal or
Living Creature
hath

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ. f.
Sensus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, us, m.
Auditus, us, m.
Odōrātus, us, m.
Gustus, us, m.
Tactus, us, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal is John Doe

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are *Four*

A Worm	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire		Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar		Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea		Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm		Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech		Hīrudo, inis, f.
A Louse		Pēdicūlus, i, m.
A Moth		Tīnēa, æ, f.
Nits		Lendes, ium, f.
A Silk-worm		Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3	Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider	4	Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider		Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick		Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch.		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are *Four*

A Bee	5	Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	[fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-		Asīlus, i, m.
A Butter-fly	6	Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket		§ Cīcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket		Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly		Musca, æ, f.
A Gndt		Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust		Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

*A Spanish Fly**A Wasp**An Hornet, or great Wasp**A Drone**hath not**A Sting*

Cántharis, ĭdis, f.

Vespa, æ, f.

Crābro, ōnis, m.

Fūcus, ī, m.

Acūlēus, ī, m.

*A SERPENT or CREEPER is**An Adder, or Viper* 9*An Asp**A Basilisk**A Dragon* 10*A Lizard**A Salamander**A Scorpion**A Snake**A Water Snake*

Vīpēra, æ, f.

Aspis, ĭdis, f.

Bāsīliscus, ī, m.

Drāco, ōnis, m.

Lācertus, ī, f.

Sālāmandra, æ, f.

Scorpius, ii, m.

Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.

Cōlūber, bri, m.

Nātrix, ĭcis, m.

Or Hydrus, ī, m.

*A Bee in**A Bee-Hive* 11*maketh**Honey**An Honey Comb**Wax**A Swarm of Bees is*

Alveāre, is, n. &

Alveārium, ii, n.

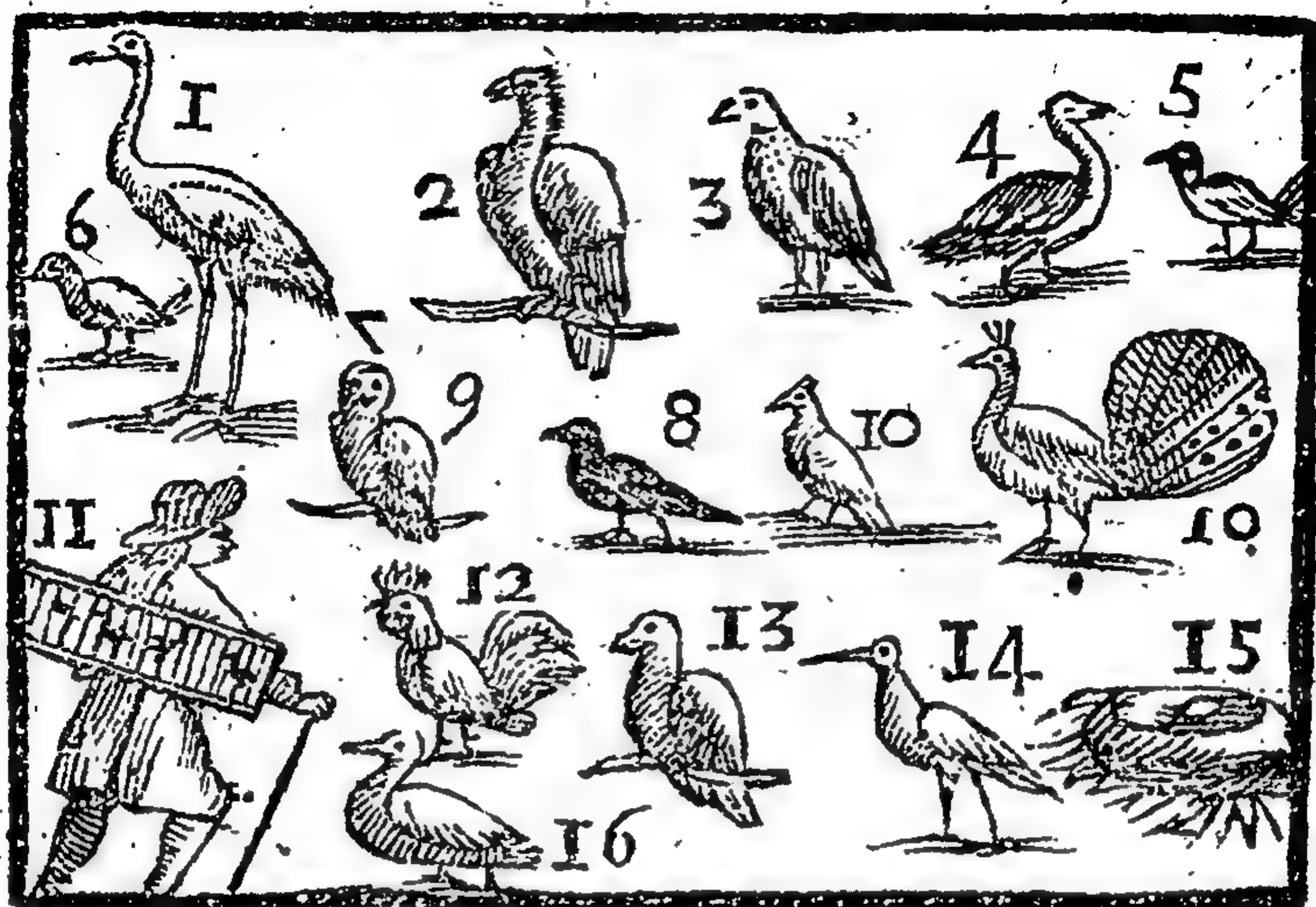
Mel, is, n.

Fāvus, ī, m.

Cēra, æ, f.

Exāmen, ĭnis, n.

VII. Of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

Poo

A Black Bird
 A Chaffinch

A Gold Finch

Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red Breast

A Starling or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

Mērŭla, æ, f.
 Fringilla, æ, f.
 Carduēlis, is, f.
 Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
 Chlōris, idis, f.
 Or, Vīrēo, ōnis, m.
 Alauda, æ, f.
 Luscīnīa, æ, f.
 Coturnix, icis, f.
 Erīthacus, i, m.
 Sturnus, i, m.
 Turdus, i, m.
 Pārus, i, m.

Birds

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

A Coot

A Crane 1

A Didapper or Dob chick

A Duck 16

A Goose 4

An Heron

A Pelican

A Stork

A Swan

A Water Wagtail

King's Fisher

Fūlica, æ, f.

& Fūlix, icis, f.

Grus, ūis, d.

Mergus, i, m.

Anās, ātis, f.

Anser, ēris, m.

Ardēa, æ, f.

Pēlicānus, i, m.

Cicōnīa, æ, f.

Olor, ōris, m.

Or, Cygnus, i, m.

Mōtācilla, æ, f.

Halcyon,

Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are 000

A Crow or Rook 8

A Cuckow

An Eagle

An Hawk

A Kite or Glead

A Magpy or Piannet 5

An Owl 9

A Parrot 13

A Raven

A Vulture

Cornix, icis, f.

Cūculus, i, m.

Aquila, æ, f. 4

Accipiter, tris, m.

Milvus, i, m.

Or, Miluus, i, m.

Pīca, æ, f.

Noctūa, æ, f.

Or, Bubō, ōnis, m.

Psittacus, i, m.

Corvus, i, m.

Vultur, ūris, m. Or,

Vulturius, ūi, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

A Cock 12

| Gallus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Hen

| Gallina, æ, f.

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10	<i>Columbus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	<i>Pavo, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	<i>Passer, ĕris, m.</i>
<i>A Swallow</i>		<i>Hirundo, ĩnis, f.</i>

A Cock being gelt is called

<i>A Capon</i>	<i>Capo, ōnis, m.</i>
	<i>Or, Căpus, i, m.</i>

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>	<i>Vespertilio, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>	<i>Curruca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Partridge</i>	<i>Perdix, ĩcis, f.</i>
<i>A Pheasant</i>	<i>Phasiānus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Ring Dove</i>	<i>Pă umbes, is, f.</i>
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>	<i>Turtur, ūris, m.</i>

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>	<i>Rostrum i, n.</i>
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Wing</i>	<i>Ala, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Feather</i>	<i>Plūma, æ, f.</i>
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>	<i>Penna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crop or Crop</i>	<i>Ingluvies, ei, f.</i>

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	<i>Nidus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Egg</i>	15	<i>Ovum, i, n.</i>
<i>batb</i>		
<i>A White</i>		<i>Albūmen, ĩnis, n.</i>
<i>A Yolk</i>	[11	<i>Vitellus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		¹ <i>Auceps, cūpis, c.</i>

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>	² <i>Viscum, i, n.</i>
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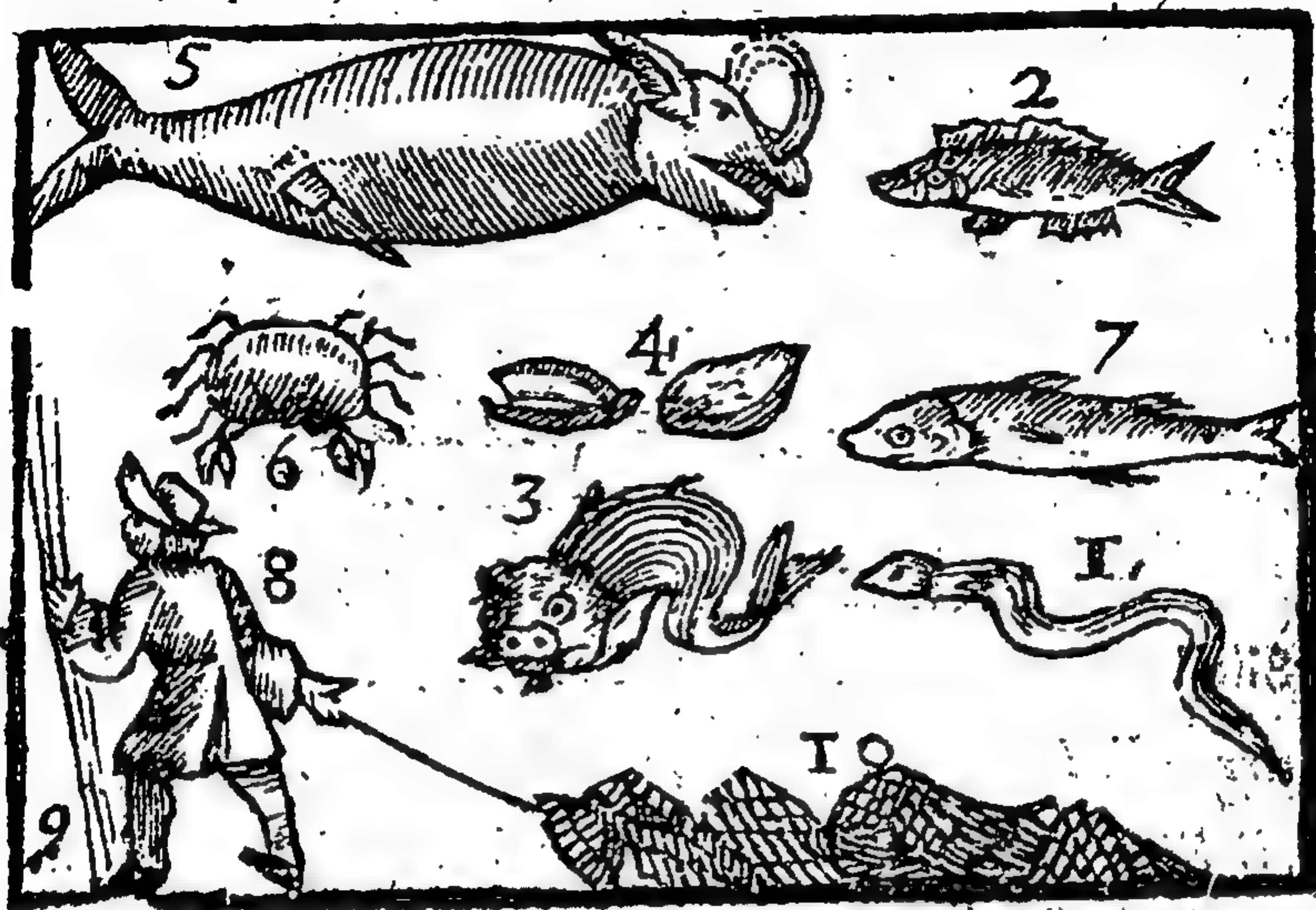
And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	<i>Aviārium, ii, n.</i>
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¹ Also a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistletoe*, or *Misseldine*.

VIII. Of FISHES.

*River and Pond FISHES are*

A N Eel 1
A Gudgeon

A Pearch 2
A Pike
A Tench

A Nguillr, æ, f.
Gōbius, ii, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūcius, ii, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3
A Mullet
An Oyfter 4
A Whale 5

Delphīnua, i, m.
Mugil, īlis, m.
Ostrēa, æ, f.
Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6

Cancer, i, m.

A Salmon

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Telſta, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman 8

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

Hāmus, i, m.

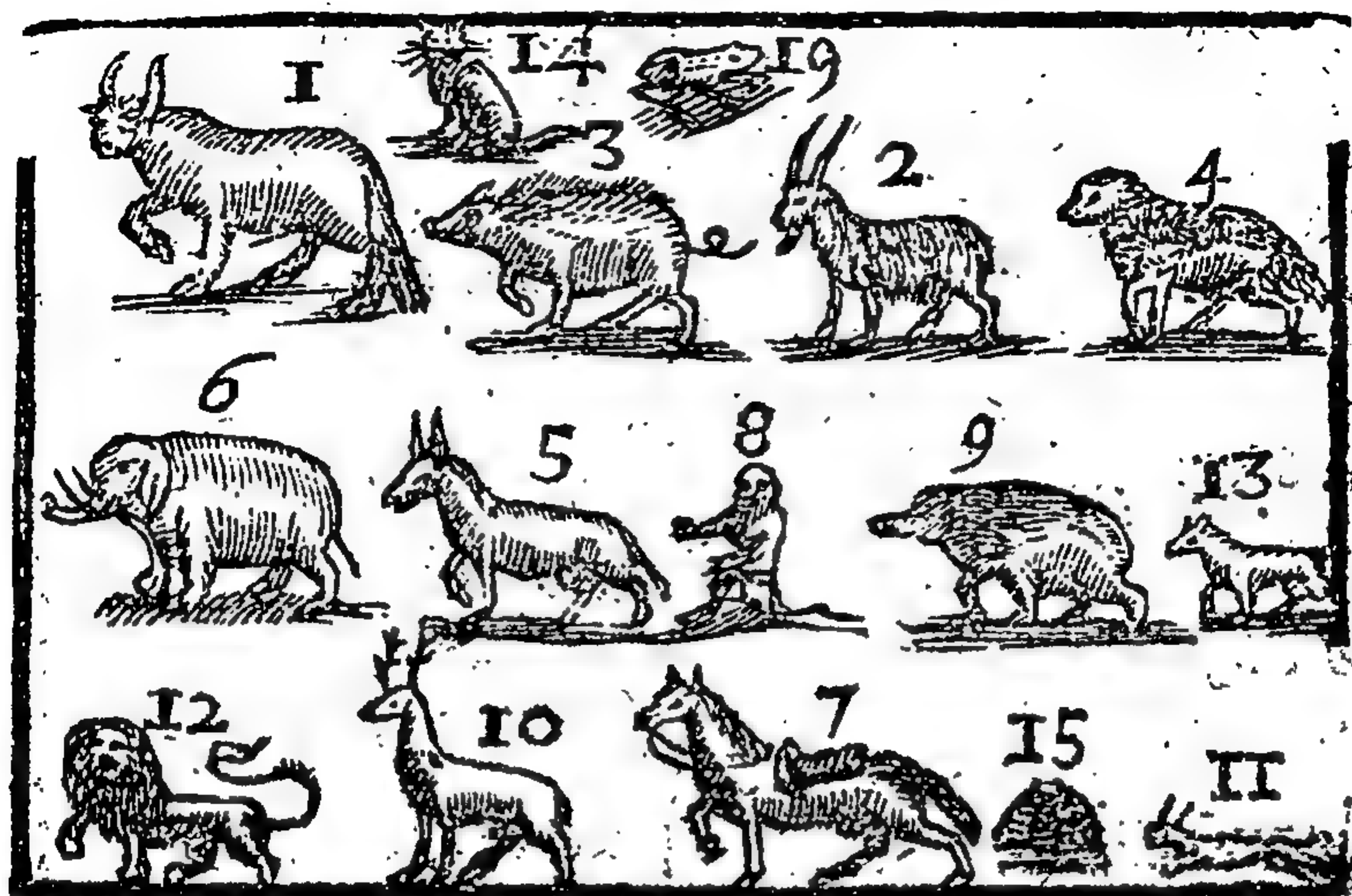
A Net 10

Rēte, is, n.

Salt Fish

Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE | **P**ECUS; ōris, n.
The labouring Beast | Jumentum, i. n.

The Four footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast | Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat
Ox, Bull, or Cow

| Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

¹ This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

A Bull 1

| Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow

| Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2

| Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat

| Căper, ri, m.

An Hog 3

| Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

| Ariēs, ētis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4

| Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf

| Vitulus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Weather

| Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer

| ūvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat

| Căpra, æ, f.

bringeth forth

A young Goat or Kid

| Hœdus, i, m.

A SHEEP brings forth

A Lamb

| Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

| Sus, suis, com.

brings forth

A Pig

| Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig

| Verres, i, m.

* Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the word Swine is also in English ; but with this Difference, that Swine is used in both Numbers.

A Pig

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig

1 Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs 5

Asinus, i, m.

A Camel

Cāmēlus, i, m.

An Elephant 6

Elēphas, antie, m.

An Horse 7

Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare

Equa, æ, f.

A Mule

Mulus, i, m.

♂ Mula, æ, f.

To an HORSE belong

A Bridle 7

Frænum, i, n.

A Saddle 7

Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape 8

Sīmīus, ii, m.

Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.

A Bear 9

Ursus, i, m.

A Wild Boar

Aper, ri, m.

A Coney or Rabbit

Cūnicūlus, i, m.

A Deer 10

2 Dāma, æ, f.

A Fox

Vulpes, is, f.

An Hart, or Stag

Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind

Cerva, æ, f.

which bringeth forth

A Fawn

Hinnūlus, i, m.

1 Porcus, is understood.

2 The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

An Hare 11*An Hedge Hog**A Lion* 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.

Echīnus, i, m.

Lēo, ōnis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Lioness**A Leopard**A Mole**A Monkey or Marmoset**An Ounce**A Panther**A Porcupine**A Squirrel**A Tyger**A Wolf*

Lēæna, æ, f.

Pardus, i, m.

Talpa, æ, d.

Cercopīthēcus, i, m.

Lynx, cis, f.

Panthēra, æ, f.

Hystrix, icis, f.

Sciūrus, i, m.

Tīgris, is, f.

Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are**A Dog or Bitch* 13*A Cat* 14*A Mouse* 15*A Rat**A Weasel*

Cānis, is, com.

Fēlis, is, ².

Mus, mūrīs, m.

1

Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in**A Mouse Trap* 15

Muscipūla, æ, f. Or,

Muscipūlum, i, n. Phæd.

*Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are**A Beaver**A Crocodile**A Frog**A Tortoise*

Fīber, ri, m.

² Crōcōdīlus, i, m.

Rāna, æ, f.

Testūdo, īnis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is | Cātūlus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f. 10

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the Skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālēar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, īdis, f.
Or, Prōmūscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

| Pastor, ōris, m.

who bath

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, oris, m.

bath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

| Cāverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d. //

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of MAN, respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak,
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A Grown Man 4

An Old Man 5

Infans, ntis, c.

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, ntis, c.

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis.

^a *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

So in the other Sex, there is

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	Infans — — —
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	Puella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	Virgo, ïnis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	Mulier, ëris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i>		Anus, us, f.

A MAN by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	Pater, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nepos, otis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>	Socer, ëri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	Gëner, ëri, m.

The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitricus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patruus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	Avunculus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	² Patruëlis, is.

¹ *A Nephew is called Filius Frãtris, or Filius Söröris.*

² *It is an Adjective, Frãter being understood.*

A WOMAN *by her Kindred is*

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand-Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Filia, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Soror, ōris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Socrus, us, f.
A Daughter-in-Law	Nurus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Noverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	

A Man too big is

A Giant	10	Gigas, antis, m.
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A Man too little is

A Dwarf	11	Pumilio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnius, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgius, ii, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

² A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Sorōris.

Peter

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Petrus, i, m.
Ricardus, i, m.
Robertus, i, m.
Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

Anna, æ, f.
Cāthārīna, æ, f.
Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eva, æ, f.
Hanna, æ, f.
Jāna, æ, f.
Joanna, æ, f.
Marīa, æ, f.
Sara, æ, f.
Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the BODY are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, itis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are.

The Hair 2

Crinis, is, m.

The Crown of the Head 1

Or, Capillus, i, m.

The Ear 3

Vertex, icis, m.

The Temples of the Head 4

Auris, is, f.

The Face

Tempora, um, pl. n.

Facies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>	Vultus, us, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6	Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7	Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8	Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>	
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>	Pupilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>	Lachryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>	Nāres, ium, pl. n.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>	Lābium, ii, n.
	Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer Cheek</i>	Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>	Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>	Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth]	Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>	Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>	Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>	Guttur, ūris, n.

Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

V O C A B U L A R Y.

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | *Collum, i, n.*

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throttle | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

The hinder Part

Or the Nape or Crag. | *Cervix, cis, f.*

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | *Gūla, æ, f.*

That Part that lies between the bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

The hinder Part is

The Back | *Tergum, i, n.*

where are

The Shoulder 13 | *Hūmērus, i, m.*

The Mid-Back | *Dorsum, i, n.*

The Side 14 | *Lātus, ċris, n.*

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | *Sīnus, us, m.*

The Dug | *Mamma, æ, f.*

which hath

A Nipple | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

Under the Breast are

The Belly | *Venter, ris, m.*

The Navel. | *Umbilicus, i, m.*

Below which are

The lower Belly | *Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.*

The Groin | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

The L O N D O N

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins

| Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech

| Pōdex, icis, m. or
| Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks

| Nātes, ium, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called*

The Arm 18

| Brāchium, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19

| Cūbitus, i, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called*

The Fore-Arm

The Wrist 20

²
| Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends of
the Fingers is called*

The Hand

| Mānus, us, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21

| Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand

| Palma, æ, f.

² Called Carpus, i, m.

VOCABULARY.

Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, īcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dīgīus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail		Unguis, is, m.
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below

The Hip, or Haunch

Coxa, æ, f.

Or, Cōxendix, īcis, f.

The Thigh 25

Fēmūr, oris, n.

which reaches to

The Knee 26

Gēnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham 27

Poples, ītis, m.

The Part from the KNEE to the ANGLE is

The Leg

Crūs, crūris, n.

The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg 29

Sūra, æ, f.

The Foot is 30

Pes, pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep 30

²

The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot 32

Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT hath

A Toe

³

Hallux, ūcis, m.

The great Toe is 31

Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.

³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineew</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is.</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Sōmachus, i, m.
<i>The Guts.</i> [mach]	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with
A Cawl | Omentum, i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth
The Liver | Jecur, ōris, n.
 | Or, Jecinōris.

As on the Left Side lieth

The Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piss.) | Vēsica, æ, f.

The L O N D O N

XII. Of the B O N E S.



The B O N E S belonging to a Man are about 300;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

T HE Skull 1	C Rānium, ii, n.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth 3	Dens, tis, m.

B O N E S of the B O D Y are

The Back Bone 4	
which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs 5	Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 shoulder Blades 6	Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin Bone is 7	Tibīa, æ, f.

1 Spina Dorſi.

The

The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, inis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n. <i>from Ca</i>
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f. <i>of the Leg</i>
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
are	
Sweat	Sudor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

* Bilis Atra.

XIII. Of D I S E A S E S.



The Body is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ĕris, n.*
Ulcus, ĕris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ĕris, n.
Vibex, ĭcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĭcis, f.

Disease

DISEASES are

*A Consumption**A Cough**An Hydropsy**Or Dropsy**The Fever or Ague**The Gout**The Itch**Madness**The Plague**The Stone*

Tābēs, is, f.

Tuffis, is, f.

Hydrops, ōpis, m.

Fēbris, is, f.

Pōdāgra, æ, f.

Scābies, ei, f.

Insānia, æ, f.

Pestis, is, f.

Calcūlus, i, m.

The Physician

I

Mēdicus, i, m.

*For the curing of DISEASES gives**Physick*

2

Mēdicīna, æ, f.

*He doth also sell**A Medicīne**Or a Remedy**Poison**An Ointment*

Mēdicāmen, nis, n.

Or Rēmēdium, ii, n.

Vēnēnum, i, n.

Unguentum, i, n.

*When there is no DISEASE, there is**Health or Welfare**Strength*

Sālus, ūtis, f.

Rōbur, ōris, n.

This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

A^{MIND}
Reason
Will

M^{Ens, tis, f.}
Or, "Anīmus, i, m.
Rātio, ōnis, f.
Vōluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND
are

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odium, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleasure	Vōluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Desire	Dēsidērium, ii, n.
Fear	Tīmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mētus, us, m.
Shame	Pūdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fūrōr, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger

| Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirst

| Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

| Mācies, ei, f.

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, ii, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ĕris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nĕgōtium, ii, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Offīcium, ii, n.

Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, ii, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, ii, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fīdes, ei, f.
<i>From Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
<i>to do these Things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

Copia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Potus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

For EATING there is

<i>Bread</i>	Pānis, is, m.
<i>Butter</i>	Butyrum, i, n.
<i>Cheese</i>	Cāsēus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
<i>The Butcher</i>	Lānūs, ii, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
<i>The Shambles</i>	Mācellum, i, n.
<i>Beef</i>	

Of a Hog they make

<i>Bacon</i>	Lardum, i, n.
<i>A Gammon of Bacon with</i>	
<i>the Leg on, is</i>	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating.

<i>A Pudding</i>	Fartur, i, n.
<i>A Cake</i>	Plācenta, æ, f.
<i>Pottage or Broth</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Pap or Water-gruel</i>	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Name of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as

<i>Beef</i>	Cāro Būbūla
<i>Or, Ox's Flesh</i>	
<i>Lamb</i>	Cāro Agnīna
<i>Or, Lamb's Flesh</i>	
<i>Mutton</i>	Cāro Ovina
<i>Or, Sheep's Flesh</i>	
<i>Pork</i>	Cāro Sūilla
<i>Or, Hog's Flesh</i>	
<i>Veal</i>	Cāro Vitūlīna
<i>Or, Calf's Flesh</i>	
<i>Venison</i>	Cāro Fērina

* Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

Olēum, i, n.

Acētum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's**Luncheon*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, ii, n.

Cæna, æ, f.

Mērenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine* 3*which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eateth of**Dainties, or good Chear**A Mess or Dish of Meat**born to the Table**A Morsel or Mouthful, is*

Cervicia, æ, f.

Vīnum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, ii, n.

Epulum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. & f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Buccæa, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

Pōpīna, æ, f.

* These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

A Vintner

V O C A B U L A R Y.

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man
selletb Wine, or Ale
in
A Tavern or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. Of A P P A R E L.



For CLOTHING of the Body.

T H E Taylor 1
maketb with
Thread
And a Needle
of
Cloth 2
A Garment

S Artor, ōnis, m.
Filum, i, n.
Acus, us, f.
Pannus, i, m.
Vestis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

An Hat or Cap 3	1 Pīlĕum, i, n. Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.
A Peruke or Perriwig 4	Or, Gālĕrus, i, m. Cālĕndrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

A Close Coat	Tūnica, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Lăcĕrna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat 5	Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak 6	Pallĭum, ii, n.
A Gown 7	Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches 8	2 Fĕmōrālia, um, pl. n.
Stockings 9 are tied with A Garter	Tībīālia, um, pl. n. Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

² The Romans in no respect differ more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with silken Scarfs, or Fasciæ, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmōrālia, Tībīālia.

A Shoemaker 10
maketh
A Shoe 11
A Buskin, or High Shoe
A Sock
A Slipper
A Boot, or Greave 12
A Spur is 13
A Button or Buckle
Shoe String or Shoe
Latchet
String or Point
Girdle
A Fillet
A thin Sash
Or, Swaddling Band

Sutor, ōris, m.

Calceus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

Crēpida, æ, f.

Ocrea, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fibula, æ, f.

Corrigia, æ, f.

Ligula, æ, f.

Cingulum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

On the FINGER is put

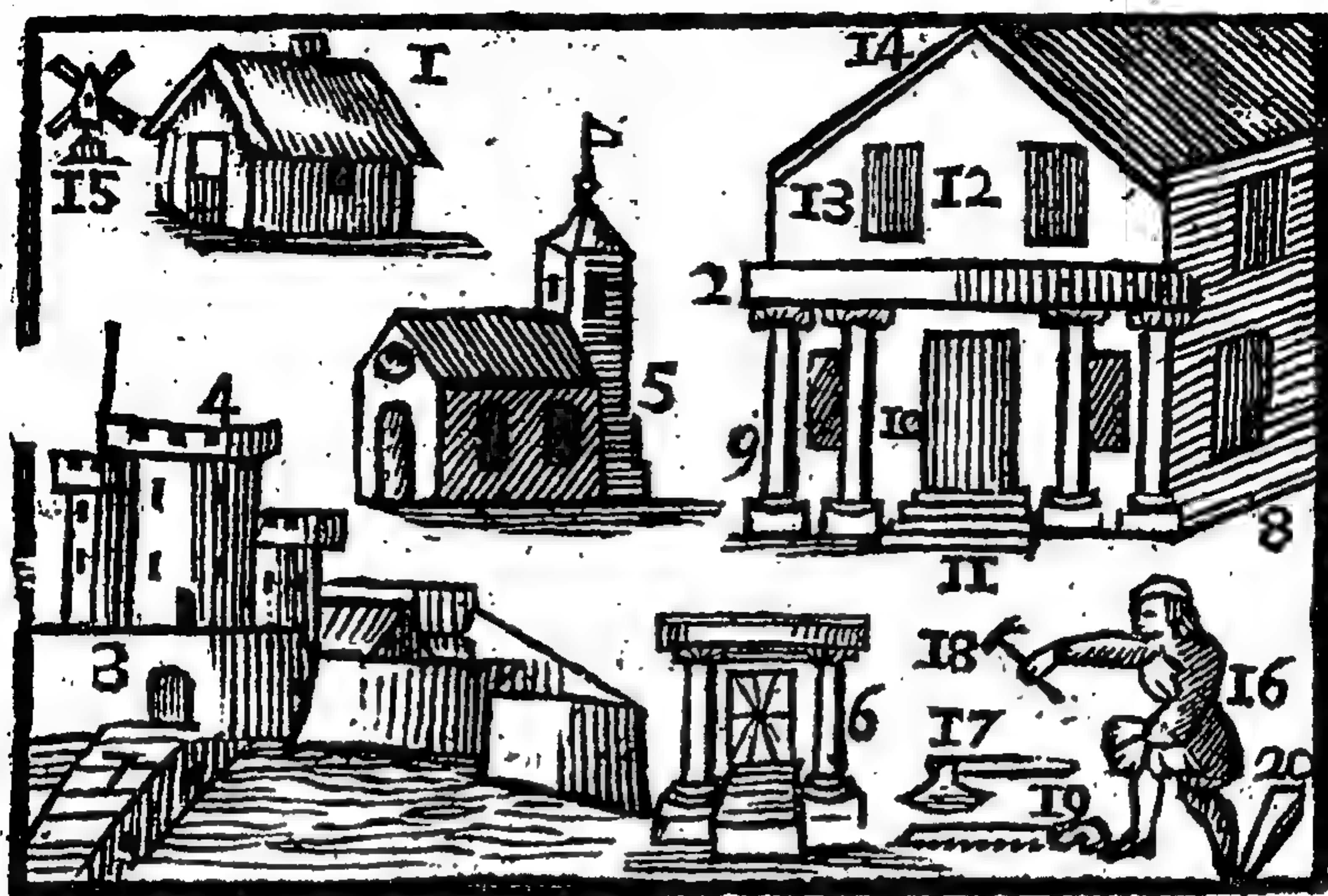
A Ring

Annulus, i, m.

^a This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

The L O N D O N

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A Building

AE Des, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House

Dōmus, us, & i, f.

A Cot or Cottage 1

Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

Pālātium, ii, n.

A Fort or Castle 3

Arx, cis; f.

A Tower 4

Turr̃is, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship.

A Temple 5

Templum, i, n.

An Altar 6

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health.

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

For Walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, us, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, ii, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge. 7</i>	Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōaca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall 8</i>	Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angulus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door 10</i>	Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, ii, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door.</i>	Līmen, inis, n.
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

60 The ALON D O N

The Dining Room	Triclinium, ii, n.
The Inner Room	Conclāve, is, n.
The Kitchen	Culina, æ, f.
Near which is	
The Buttery, or Store-house	Promtuarium, ii, n.
A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any Thing in.	Armārium, ii, n.
By a Step or Stair you go into	Grādus, us, m.
The Bed Chamber	Cubiculum, i, n.
in which is	
A Study	Museum, i, n.
The Upper Room 12	Coenaculum, i, n.
A Room bath	
A Roof or Arch	¹ Cămera, æ, f. Or, Fornix, icis, f.
	² Căminus, i, m. Or, FOCUS, i, m.
An Hearth, or Fire place	
On the Outside of the House appears	
A Balcony or Gallery	³ Pergula, æ, f.
The Window 13	Fenestra, æ, f.
The Roof of the House 14	Tectum, i, n.
The Ridge or Top	Culmen, inis, n. Or, Fastigium, ii, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picens excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. Horace.

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergula is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

*An House is supported by**A Beam of the House*

Trabs, is, f.

A Rafter

Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have**A Post*

Postis, is, m.

A Hinge

Cardo, inis, d.

A Chain

Cātēna, æ, f.

A Bar, or Bolt

Obex, icis, d.

A Lock

Or, Pessulus, i, m.

Sera, æ, f.

*Which is opened by**A Key*

Clāvis, is, f.

*Under the House is**A Cellar*

Cella, æ, f.

*Out-Houses are**A Stall or Stable
in which is*

Stābŭlum, i, n.

A Crip or Manger

Præsēpe, is, n.

A Mill 15

Mōla, æ, f.

A Privy, or House of Of-

Fōricā, æ, f.

A Well

[fice

Pūteus, i, m.

*A Company of Houses are**A Street or Row*

Vīcus, i, m.

A Town

Oppidum, i, n.

A City

Urbs, is, f.

*To a City or Town belong**A Gate*

Pōrta, æ, f.

A Wall

Mūrus, i, m.

Or Walls

Moenia, um. pl. n.

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept*

Fōrum, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman 16

who cutteth

A Plank

A Board

with an

Ax, or Hatchet 17

He useth also

An Hammer, or Mallet 18

A Saw 19

A File

A Wedge 20

A Square

A Crow, or Bar

Glue

A Nail, or Pin

A Brick is

Fāber, ri, m.

Planca, æ, f.

Tābula, æ, f.

Sēcūris, is, f.

Mallēus, i, m.

Serra, æ, f.

Līma, æ, f.

Cuneus, i, m.

Norma, æ, f.

Vectis, is, m.

Glūten, inis, n.

Clāvus, i, m.

Lāter, ěris, m.

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil

| Incus, ūdis, f.

^a This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF
*A whole Set of any Things
whereby one is furnish-
ed, is*

S^upellex, etilis, f.

² Instrūmentum, i, n.

¹ Boves, Jumenta & Instrūmentum, Rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For

For dressing of Viduals there are

<i>A Pot</i> 1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Caldron, or Kettle</i> 2		Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which hath</i>		
<i>A Cover or Lid</i> 3		Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i> 4		Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For Blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i> 5		Follis, is, m.
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For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i> 6		Forceps, īpis, d.
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For giving a Light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i> 7		Lūcerna, æ, f.
		Or Lampas, ādis, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>		Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i> 8		Candēla, æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>		
<i>A Candlestick</i> 9	[10	Candēlābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>		Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>		Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>		Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot stool, or low Seat</i>		Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>		Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i> 11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>		Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i> 12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>		Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

<i>A Table</i> 14 <i>on which are put</i>	<i>Mensa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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There are for keeping and carriage of Things.

<i>A Vessel</i>	<i>Vas, vasis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath or Case,</i>	<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purse</i>	<i>Crūmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgīna, æ, f.</i>

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis, idis, f.</i>
<i>A Coffer or Chest</i>	<i>Arca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Desk</i>	<i>Scrīnium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Basket</i> 18	<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Dolium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ <i>Cādus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another something less than the Cādus</i>	² <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts).

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>		Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i> 20		Sītūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are

<i>A Dish</i> 21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>		Pătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>		¹

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i> 22		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>		Pătēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>		Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i> 23		
<i>A Drinking Glass</i> *		
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>		
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>		Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>		

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller</i> 24		Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>		Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>		Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		Imāgo, īnis, f.
		Or Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>		Spēcūlum, i, n.

¹ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitreus.

For cleaning of a Room they use

A Brom, or Beesom | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-dust | Scobs, öbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the C O U N T R Y, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

T H E Country

R U S, rŭris, n.
Villa, æ, f.

A Country Farm 1

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

L A N D is

A Court, or Plat

Arēa, æ, f.

A Field 2

Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is
A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT TREES is
An Orchard | Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for CORN is
Arable Land
Or Land fit for Plowing | ^x Arvum, i, n.

Land for HAY is
A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is
Pasture-Ground | ^z Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by
An HUSBANDMAN
The Plowman 3 | Agricōla, æ, m.
breaks up the Earth with
A Plow 4 | Arātōr, ōris, m.
 | Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are
The Plow-Tailor Handle 5 | Sīva, æ, f.
The Plow-Share 6 | Vōmis.
 | & Vōmer, ēris, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues & pascua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow

| Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed

| Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7

| Rastrum, i, n.

| Pl. Rastrī, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks Yellow, then comes

The Harvest

| Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay

| Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8

| Horreum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER

| ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge

| Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar

| Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9

| Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10

| Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11

| Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12

| Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a *Wine-Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers on Husbandry, who though very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening,) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | *Onus, ĕris, n.*
A Weight | *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey | *Iter, itinĕris, n.*
there is

A Coach or Chariot 14 | *Currus, us, m.*

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter | *Aurĭga, æ, m. & f.*
who useth

A Whip, or Goad | *Stimulus, i, m.*

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

An Axle-tree 16 | *Axis, is, m.*

A Wheel 17 | *Rōta, æ, f.*

A Spoke | *Rādus, ii, m.*

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke | *Jūgum, i, n.*

The Reins | *Hābēna, æ, f.*

Or *Lōrum, i, n.*

A Pack or Fardel | *Sarcīna, æ, f.*

is carried in

Dorsets or Pack Saddles | *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A SCHOOL
A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
 * Ecclēsia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōmīnus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērūs, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

* It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>	3	Fāmūlus, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid-</i>		Ancīlla, æ, f.
<i>servant</i>	4	
<i>In</i>		
<i>Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

<i>A Dowry or Portion</i>	Dos, dōtis, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>	Cīvis, is, m, & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i>	5 Māgistrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A KING</i>	6 Rex, regis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i>	7 Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>	Pōpūlus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown</i>	8 Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i>	9 Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i>	10 Thrōnus, i, m.
	Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>	Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i>	11 Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>	Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>	Trībus, -us, f.
<i>A Rout</i>	Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	Gens, tis, f.
	Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The S C H O O L.



A School 1 are	<i>In</i> S Chöla, æ, f.
A Master	Māgister, tri, m.
A SCHOLAR 3	Discipulus, i, m,

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse | Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter	Littera, æ, f.
A Syllable	Syllāba, æ, f.
A Word	Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale

Fābŭla, æ, f.

An History

Histōria, æ, f.

A Joke or Jest

Jocus, i, m.

Fame or Talk

Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epistle

Epistōla, æ, f.

A Book 4*

Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author

Auctor, ōris, m.

A Title 5

Tītulus, i, m.

A Side, or Page 6

Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is X

A Poet

Pōēta, æ, m.

who writeth

One single Verse

Versus, us, m.

A Poem, or Copy of Verses

Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7

Penna, æ, f.

INK 8

Sēpia, æ, f.

Paper 9

Pāpyrus, i, f.

Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Kind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen bath

<i>A Slit</i> <i>and is made by</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>A Pen-knife</i> 10	Scalpellum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnēa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

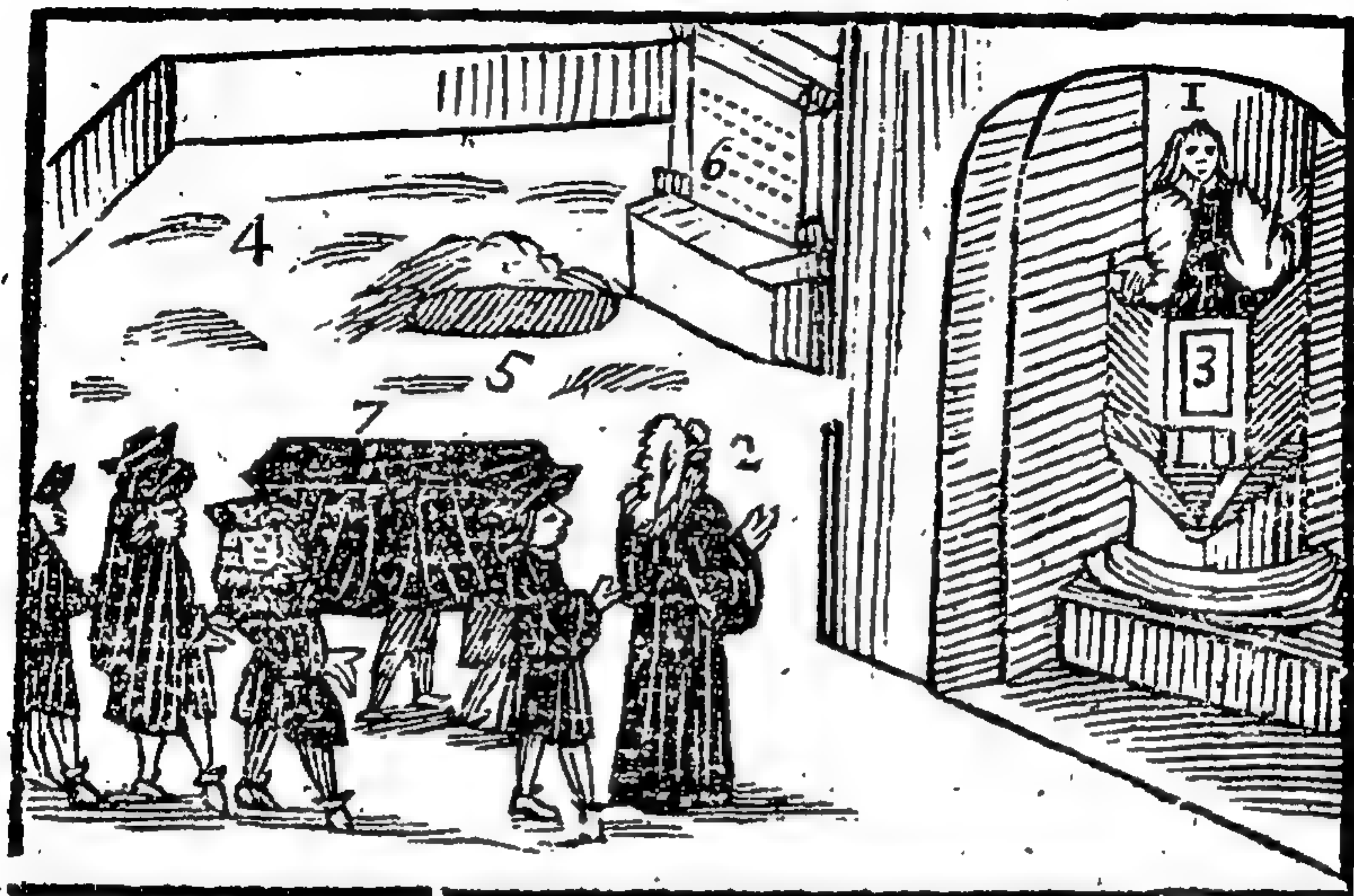
<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendum, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītŭra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master bath

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fērŭla, æ, f.

¹ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ū, m.
Christus, us, i, m.
Apōstōlus. i, m.
Episcōpus, i, m.
* Sacerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| * Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

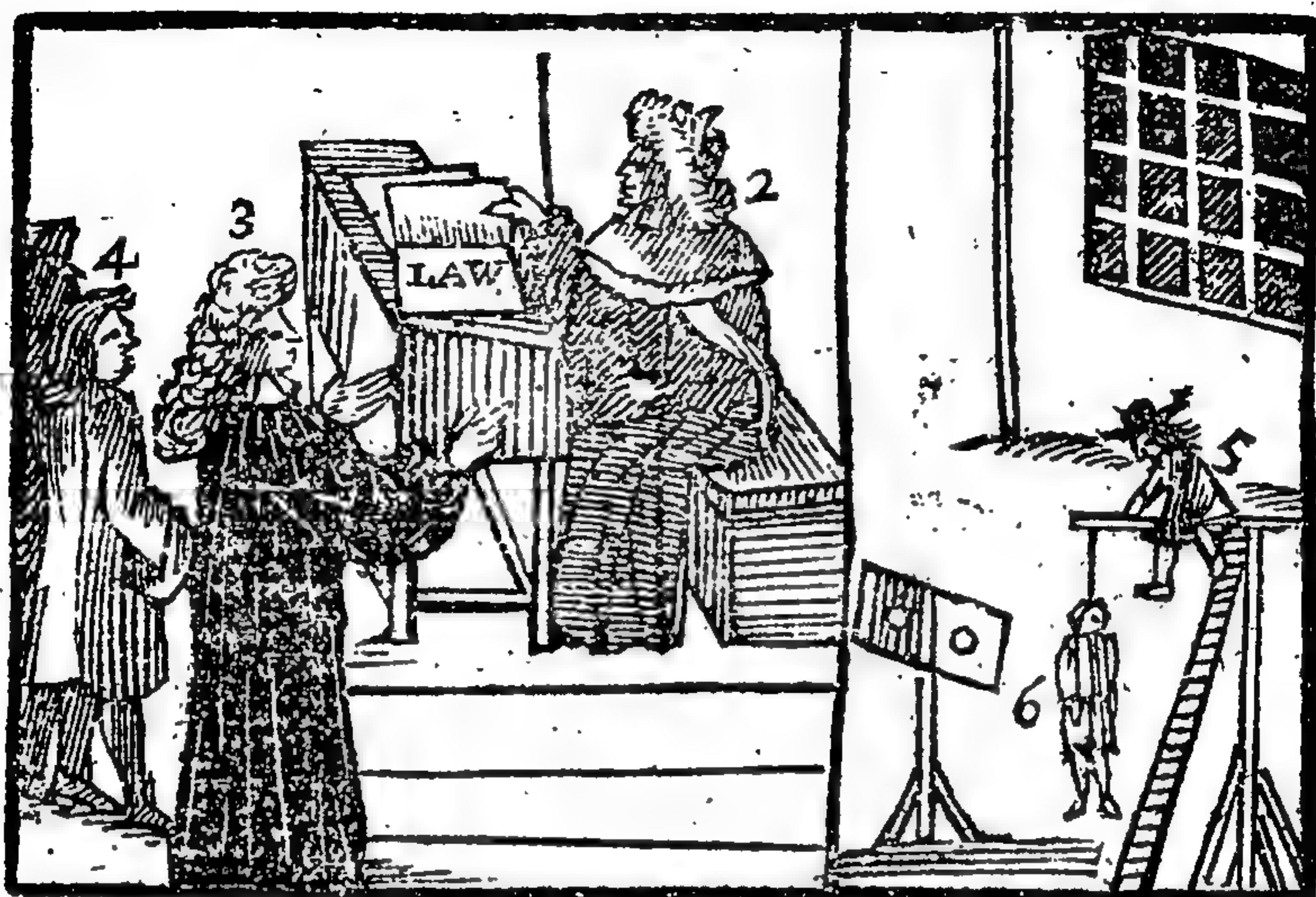
In

In the Church there is

<i>A Pulpit</i> 3	* Suggestum, i, n.
<i>Out of which</i>	
<i>The Preacher</i>	* Concionator, ōris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>	
<i>A Sermon</i>	* Concio, ōnis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>	
<i>The Bible</i>	Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testāmentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangelium, ii, n.
<i>In the Church Yard</i> 4	* Sēpulcrētum, i, n.
<i>there is</i>	
<i>A Grave</i> 5	* Sēpulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i> 6	* Mōnimentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral is</i> 7	* Fūnus ēris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A Law 1
An Example

L Ex, ēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, ĭcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scriba, æ, m.

For speaking publickly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

<i>A Hangman</i>		<i>Carnifex, icis, m.</i>
<i>Or, Jack Ketch 5</i>		

The Law commands to give every Thing

<i>Right, or Due,</i>		<i>Jus, jūris, n.</i>
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		<i>Prētium, ii, n.</i>

The Law also giveih

<i>Punishment</i>		<i>Pœna, æ, f.</i>
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To those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>		<i>Vitium, ii, n.</i>
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A Vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>		<i>Culpa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crime</i>		<i>Crīmen, inis, n.</i>
<i>Killany</i>		<i>Scēlus, ěris, n.</i>

A Crime is

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>		<i>Dōlus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Lie</i>		<i>Mendācium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Fraud</i>		<i>Fraus, dis, f.</i>
<i>Lewdness</i>		<i>Luxus, us, m.</i>
<i>Theft</i>		<i>Furtum, i, n.</i>

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>		<i>Adulter, ěri, m.</i>
<i>A Robber or Cut-throat 6</i>		<i>Latro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Thief 6</i>		<i>Fur, fūris, m.</i>
<i>A Whore</i>		<i>Mĕrĕtrix, cis, f.</i>

Punishments are

<i>Banishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, ii, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, necis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degradation</i>	Ignominia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulet</i>	Multa, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, eris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, eris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Venia, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, utis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Præmium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Donum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Gloria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stipis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Honor, oris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dæcus, oris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, edis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecunia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.



*The joining of the Force and Arms of many against
others, is called*

WAR | **B**ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace | Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement	Concordia, æ, f.
A League	Fœdus, ōris, n.
Quiet	Quies, tis, f.
Leisure	Otium, ii, n.
Play	Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	<i>Discordia, æ, f.</i>
<i>Danger</i>	<i>Pēricūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>Strife</i>	<i>Lis, lītis, f.</i>
<i>Quarrel</i>	<i>Jurgium, ii, n.</i>
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	<i>Tūmultus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Enemy</i>	<i>Hostis, is, m. & f.</i>
<i>A Fight</i>	<i>Pugna, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Battle</i>	<i>Prælium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Stratagems</i>	<i>Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f.</i>
<i>Slaughter</i>	<i>Cædes, is, f.</i>
<i>Ruin</i>	<i>Rūina, æ, f.</i>
<i>Destruction</i>	<i>Pernīcies, ei, f.</i>
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	<i>Or, Exitium, ii, n.</i>
<i>Or Penury</i>	<i>Pēnūrīa, æ, f.</i>
<i>The Conqueror</i>	<i>Victor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	<i>Victōriā, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Triumph</i>	<i>Triumphus, i, m.</i>

As on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	<i>Fūga, æ, f.</i>
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader or Captain 1</i>	<i>Dux, dūcis, m. & f.</i>
<i>A Trumpeter 2</i>	<i>Tūbīcen, īnis, m.</i>
<i>An Ensign</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	<i>Vexillārius, ii, m.</i>
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign or Standard 3</i>	<i>Vexillum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Soldier</i>	<i>Miles, ītis, m. & f.</i>
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	
<i>Beginner at any Business</i>	<i>Tīro, ōnis, m.</i>

A Horse-

A Horseman 3

A Footman 4

who bath

A Companion

A Guardian

Eques, itis, m.

Pēdes, itis, m.

Cōmes, itis, m. & f.

Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Force is called

An Army

Exercitus, us, m.

A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons

Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offensive Arms are

A Club

Staff or Stick

A Sword 6

A Spear or Lance 7

A Dart or Javelin

A Sling

An Arrow

which is shot out of

A Bow 8

A Quiver of Arrows

Fustis, is, m.

Bācūlus, i, m.

Or, Bācūlum, i, n.

Ensis, is, m.

Or, Glādius, ii, m.

Hasta, æ, f.

Jācūlum, i, n.

Funda, æ, f.

Sāgitta, æ, f.

Arcus, us, m.

Phārētra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,
as a Dart, &c. is called*

*A Point of a Sword, or
other Weapon*

Tēlum, i, n.

Mūcro, ōnis, m.

Or, Cuspis, idis, f.

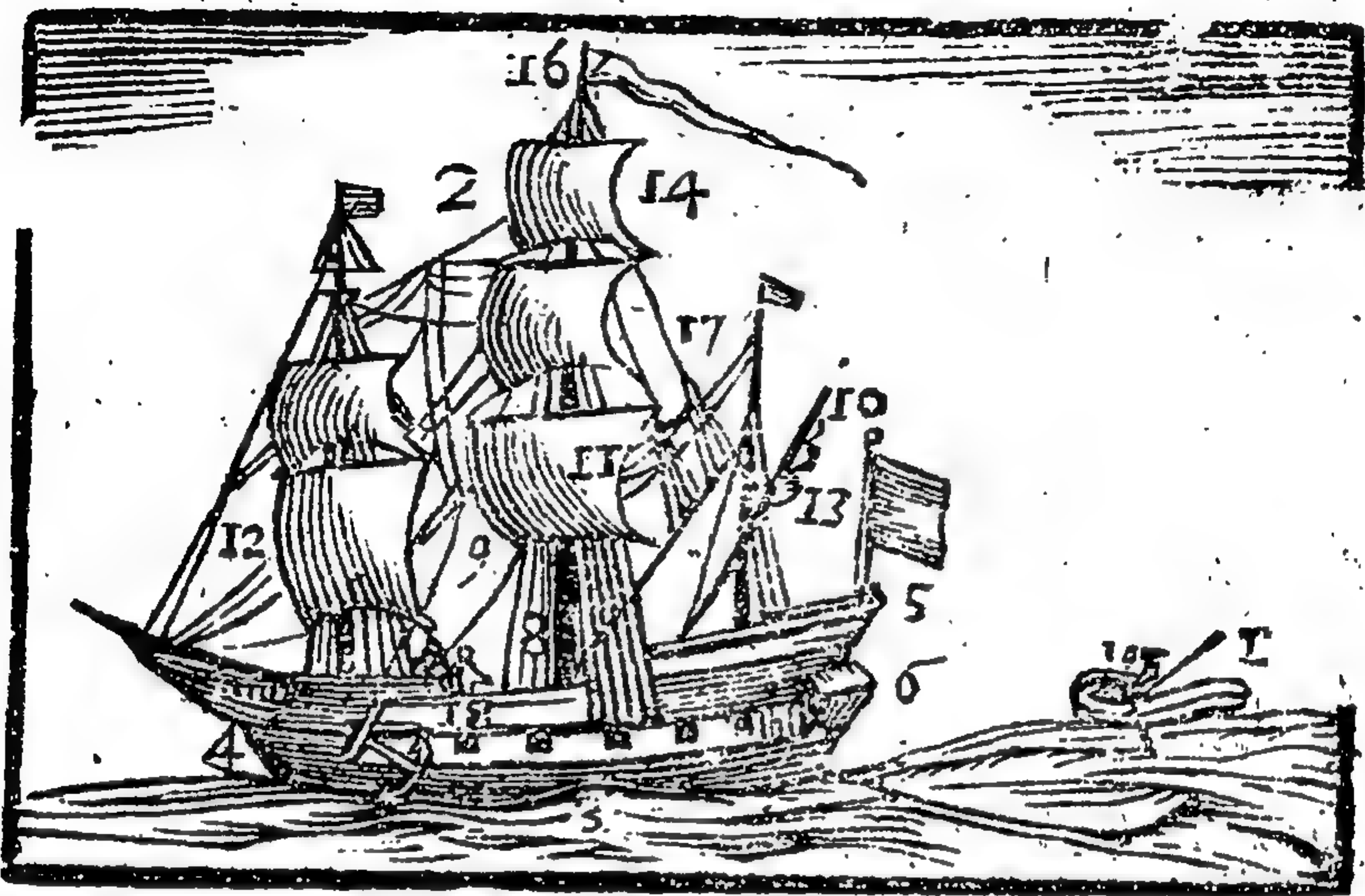
Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>		Gă'ea, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9	<i>Or, Cassis, idis, f.</i>
<i>which hath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i>	10	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>		Lō'ica, æ, f.
<i>Mail</i>		Clypēus, i, m.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	<i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i>

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet.</i>	2	Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>		Tympānum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A Boat 1
Of the greater kind is
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.
 Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom
The Keel 3
At the Fore end
The Stem or Prow

*C*ārīna, æ, f.
 Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End

The Stern or Poop 5

For steering it

The Helm or Rudder 6

Pappis, is, f.

Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches or Decks

| Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood are

An Oar 19

A Mast 8

| Rēm̄us, i, m.

| Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are

A Sail 9

| Vēlum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main Sail 11

The Fore Sail 12

The Mizzen Sail 13

The Top Sail 14

1

2

3

4

The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called

The Sail Yard 10

| Antenna, æ, f.

For staying of the Ship there is

An Anchor 15

| Anchōra, æ, f.

¹ *Called*

² *Called*

³ *Called*

⁴ *Called*

| Acatium, ï, n.

| Dolon, ōnis, m.

| Epīdrōmus, i, m.

| Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Stream-
ers of a Ship 16

The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17

A Cable or great Rope

A Pilot or Steersman
of a Ship

A Seaman or Mariner 18

A Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.

² Rūdēns, tīs, m. & f.

Gūbernator, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, m.

Rēmex, īgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley

The Seats where the Row-
ers sit

A Float of Timber is

Rēmigium, ii, n.

Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called

Vexillum Navāle.

² *Funis* is understood, which was also anciently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N. Hour

A Day

A Week

A Month

A Year

An Age

H Ora, æ, f.

Diēs, ēi, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, ādis, f.

Mēsis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēculum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day or Day-break</i>	Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. Undeclined.
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight.</i>	Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, is, n.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>	Cras, n. Undeclined.
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In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

* <i>Sunday</i>	† ¹
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	²
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	³
<i>Or Tuisko's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	⁴
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*,

¹ Dies Dominicus	⁵ Dies Jovis
<i>Or Dies Solis</i>	⁶ Dies Venēris
² Dies Lunæ	⁷ Dies Sabbāti
³ Dies Martis	<i>Or Dies Saturnī</i>
⁴ Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	Vēr, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	H'yems, ěmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C omely, or Handsome	P ulcher, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Tālis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

heavy, grievous,	Grāvis, is, e.
light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing to another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Motion is

Gentle

Strong, earnest

Swift, quick

Slow, tardy

Lēnis, is, e.

Vēhēmens, tis.

Cēler, ēris, e.

Tardus, a, um.

A Sign is

True

Or False

Certain

Or Doubtful

Vērus, a, um.

Falsus, a, um.

Certus, a, um.

Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

Fit or fitting

Unfit

Aptus, a, um.

Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

Great

Or Little

Māgnus, a, um.

Parvus, a, um.

Nature is

Fruitful

Or Barren

Uber, ēris.

Stērīlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

New

Old

Nōvus, a, um.

Vētus, ēris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

Late, lag

Ripe

Or unripe

Sērus, a, um.

Mātūrus, a, um.

Immātūrus, a, um.

*The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.**In which the Question is made by Quot, as**How many | Quot, Undeclined.**And the Answer by**So many | Tot, Undeclined.*

<i>One</i>	<i>Unus, a, um.</i>
<i>Two</i>	<i>Dŭo, æ, o.</i>
<i>Three</i>	<i>Tres, tres, tria.</i>
<i>Four</i>	<i>Quātŭor, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Five</i>	<i>Quinque, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Six</i>	<i>Sex, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Seven</i>	<i>Septem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Eight</i>	<i>Octo, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Nine</i>	<i>Nŏvem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Ten</i>	<i>Dēcem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Twenty</i>	<i>Vīginti, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Thirty</i>	<i>Triginta, Undeclined.</i>
<i>An Hundred</i>	<i>Centum, Undeclined.</i>
<i>A Thousand</i>	<i>Mille, Undeclined.</i>

*Both | Ambo, æ, o.**Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is**The Question is made by Quotus ; as**Of what Number, or in | Quotus, a, um.*
*what Order is a Thing**The Answer is made by*

<i>The First</i>	<i>Prīmus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or the Second</i>	<i>Sēcundus, a, um.</i>
<i>The Third</i>	<i>Tertius, a, um.</i>

The

*The Fourth**The Fifth**The Sixth**The Seventh**The Eighth**The Ninth**The Tenth**The Middlemost**The Last*

Quartus, a, um.

Quintus, a, um,

Sextus, a, um.

Septimus, a, um.

Octāvus, a, um.

Nōnus, a, um.

Decimus, a, um.

Mēdius, a, um.

Ultimus, a, um.

*Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,**Equal, or even**Unequal, or odd**Many**Or Few**All**Frequent**Or Seldom, rare*

Par, āris.

Impar, āris.

Multus, a, um.

Paucus, a, um.

Omnis, is, e.

Frēquens, tis.

Or, Crēber, ra, rum.

Rārus, a, um.

*There are Twelve MONTHS**January**February**March**April**May**June**July**August**September*

Jānūārius

Fēbrūārius

Martius

Aprilis

Maīus

Junius

Julius

Augustus

September, ris, re.

▪ These are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis*, being understood,

October

Octōber
November
December

Octōber, ris, re.
Nōvember, ris, re.
Dēcember, ris, re.

A PLACE *is*

Large or wide
Narrow or strait

Amplus, a, um.
Angustus, a, um.
Or, Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE *dedicated to* G O D *is*

Sacred
Others are
Profane

Sācer, ra, um.
Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING *a Thing is*

*Convenient, or Commo-
dious*
Right on the Right
Or Left
With the Face upward
With the Face downward

Commōdus, a, um.
Dexter, ra, rum.
Sinister, ra, rum.
Sūpīnus, a, um.
Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY *is*

Hard
Or Soft
Strong or firm
Or Weak
Hollow

Dūrus, a, um.
Mollis, is, e.
Firmus, a, um.
Dēbīlis, is, e.
Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE *it is*

Equal
How big is it
So big

Æquālis, is, e.
Quantus, a, um.
Tantus, a, um.

Big, or great

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tīs.

Or small, slender

Exilis, is, e.

Thick

Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

Tēnūis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rōtundus, a, um.

Square

Quadratus, a, um.

Straight, Right

Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bōnus, a, um.

Or Bad

Mālus, a, um.

*G O D is**Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

Clārus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

Vāgus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not cloudy*

Sērēnūs, a, um.

*The EARTH is**Dry*

| Siccus, a, um.

*RAIN is**Thick*

| Densus, a, um.

| Or, Spissus, a, um.

*A METAL is**Pure or unmixed*

| Pūrus, a, um.

*A PLANT is**Tender*

| Tēner, ra, rum.

Green

| Vīridis, is, e.

Or Dry

| Arīdus, a, um.

*A TREE is**High, or Tall*

| Prōcērus, a, um.

Or Low

| Or Celsus, a, um.

| Hūmīlis, is, e.

*HONEY is**Pure, sincere, not mixed
with Wax*

| Sincērus, a, um.

*An ANIMAL is**Alive*

| Vīvus, a, um.

Or Dead

| Mortuus, a, um.

Sound, well

| Sānus, a, um.

Or Sick, faint

| Æger, ra, rum.

Fat

| Pinguis, is, e.

Or Lean

| Mācer, ra, rum.

Wakeful

| Vīgil, is, e.

Brutish

| Brutus, a, um.

Wild

| Fērus, a, um.

Sometimes big with Young

| Grāvīdus, a, um.

*A Man's Head is sometimes**Bald*

| Calvus, a, um.

*his Skin**Hairy, rough*

| Hirsūtus, a, um.

*A Man's Countenance is**Cheary, merry*

| Hīlāris, is, e.

Or Sorrowful

| Mœstus, a, um.

Blithe, or kind

| Blandus, a, um.

Joyous

| Lætus, a, um.

Or sad

| Tristis, is, e.

*A Man's Face is**Beautiful*

| Formōsus, a, um.

Or Ugly

| Dēformis, is, e.

*For Want of Sight a Man is**Blind*

| Cæcus, a, um.

*For Want of Hearing**Deaf*

| Surdus, a, um.

*For Want of Speech**Dumb*

| Mūtus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Hands**Maimed or Lamé*

| Mancus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Feet, he is**Lame or Halt*

| Claudus, a, um.

*The Stomach is**Hungry, fasting*

| Jējūnus, a, um.

Or Full, satisfied

| Sātūr, a, um.

A MAN is

Potent or able	Pōtens, tis.
Knowing	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

Wise	Sāpiens, tis.
Unpolished, rude	Rūdis, is, e.
Foolish	Stultus, a, um.

As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS he is

Bold	Audax, ācis.
Valiant	Fortis, is, e.
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e.
Or Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um.
Or Barbarous	Barbārus, a, um.
Chaste	Castus, a, um.
Or Wanton	Lascīvus, a, um.
Pleasant	Jūcundus, a, um.
Severe	Sēvērus, a, um.
Honest or virtuous	Prōbus, a, um.
Covetous	Avārus, a, um.
Or Prodigal	Prōdīgus, a, um.
Holy	Sanctus, a, um.
Sober	Sōbrīus, a, um.
Or Drunken	Ebrius, a, um.

In his CONVERSATION he is

Just	Justus, a, um.
Friendly	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his SOCIETY he is

Alone	Sōlus, a, um.
Or, Associate	Sōcius, a, um.

As to ACTION he is

Brisk, chearful
Dull, or blockish
Slow, backward
Sluggish, lazy

Alācer, ris, re.
Hēbes, ētis.
Pīger, ra, rum.
Segnis, is, e.

To do a WORK which is

Easy
Or hard, difficult

Fācilis, is, e.
Diffīcilis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

Weary
Tired

Fessus, a, um.
Lassus, a, um.

As to his STATE he is

Rich
Or Poor
Free, a Freeman
Bond, or enslaved
Well or safe
Prosperous
Happy
Wretched, miserable

Dīves, ītis.
Pauper, ēris.
Līber, ēra, um.
Servus, a, um.
Salvus, a, um.
Prosper, ēra, um.
Fēlix, īcis.
Mīser, ēra, um.

As to his Age he is

Young
Old

Jūvēnis, is, e.
Sēnex, sēnis.

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare

Nūdus, a, um.

To the SIGHT, a Thing is

White
Black
Red

Albus, a, um.
Niger, ra, rum.
Ruber, ra, rum.

To the TASTE it is

Sweet
Bitter
Sharp, or tart

Dulcis, is, e.
Amarus, a, um.
Acer, acris, acre.

To the SMELL it is

Sweet-scented
Stinking

Suavis, is, e.
Teter, ra, rum.

To the TOUCH a Thing is

Plain
Even
Smooth
Or Rough, sharp

Planus, a, um.
Æquus, a, um.
Lævis, is, e.
Asper, era, erum.

PROVISION is

Dear
Or Cheap

Carus, a, um.
Vilis, is, e.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

One's own, proper
Common
Private
Publick

Proprius, a, um.
Communis, is, e.
Privatus, a, um.
Publicus, a, um.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

Clean
Or Filthy

Mundus, a, um.
Turpis, is, e.

Some one BOY will learn

More
Than
The rest

Plus, uris.
Cæter, era, erum.

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

TO be
To act or do
Or to suffer

ESse, fui.
Agere, egi, actum.
Pati, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue or abide

Fieri, factus sum.
Manere, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To form
To put
To begin to act, is

Movere, movi, motum.
Fingere, finxi, fictum.
Formare, avi, atum.
Ponere, posui, positum.
Coepisse, coepi, coeptum.

The Actions of G O D, to the World, are

To create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Creare, avi, atum.
Servare, avi, atum.
Regere, rexi, rectum.
Bere, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Oriri, ortus sum.
Lucere, luxi—
Micare, micui—

It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.

Fire

Fire uses

To burn or to be kindled	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
To burn or scorch	Urēre, ussi, ustum.

Water uses

To flow	Flūēre, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervere, fervi—

A Cloud

To rain	Plūēre, plui—
To thunder	Tōnāre, tōnui, tōnītum.

The Wind

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.
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The Sea

	[tum.
To roar	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmī-

A Plant uses

To grow	Crescēre, crēvi, crētum.
To flourish or blossom	Flōrēre, florui—
To wither or fade	Marcēre, marcui.

An Insect uses

To creep	Rēpēre, repsi, reptum.
Or as a Serpent to wriggle	Serpēre, serpsi, serptum.
Or as a Flea, to skip or jump	Sălire, salui, saltum.

A Bird uses

To fly	Völāre, āvi, ātum.
To sing	Cănēre, cēcīni, cantum.

A Fish

To swim

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A BULLOCK

To low

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

A Sheep

To bleat

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray

| Rūdēre, rudi—

An Horse

To neigh

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

A Wolf

To howl

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man uses

To be born

| Nāsci, nātus sum—

To live

| Vīvēre, vixi, victum.

To sense, or feel

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

To be able

| Possē, pōtui—

To

To be well, or strong	Vălēre, vālūi, vālītum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, languī—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pătēre, pătūi—
To be clear	Liquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To lie fair, to appear	Pārēre, parui, parītum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latītum.

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Vidēre, vīdi, vīsum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

To hear	Audire, ivi, itum.
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By the Sense of Smelling

To smell	Odōrāri, ōdōratus sum.
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By the Sense of Tasting

To taste	Gustāre, āvi, ātum.
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By the Sense of Touching

To touch	Tangere, tētīgi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound	Sōnāre sōnui, sonītum.
To make a Noise	Strēpēre, strepui, strepitum.
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpāre, crepui, crepitum.

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olēre, olui, olītum.
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By the Taste

To taste of, or savour	Sāpēre, sapui, & sapivi.
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By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum.
	Nūere is out of use.

With his Eyes

To see	¹ Spēcēre.
To discern	² Cernēre, crevi, cretum.
To behold or look to	Tūēri, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
To prate or prattle	Gariēre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mūrīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dicēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aisti.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Silēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tēcēre, tacui, təcitum.

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præter or Supine, when it is used in this Sense. A

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingere, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambere, lambi—
To suck	Sugere, fuxi, suctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rodere, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandere, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordere, momordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Stridere, stridi— [sum.

With his Hand

To take	Capere, cepi, captum.
To snatch	Rapere, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dare, cedi, datum.
To hold	Tenere, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendere, prehisi, prensum.

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpere, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellere, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.

With his Nails

To claw	Scabere, scabi—
To scratch	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum.

With his Feet

To kick	Calcare, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, ivi, itum, from Eo.
To come	Venire, veni, ventum.
To follow	Sequi, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūēre, spui, sputum.

From the Bladder

To make water | Meiēre, minxi, miētum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards.

To vomit | Vōmēre, vomui, vomitum

To break wind | Pēcēre, pēpēdi, pēditum.

To dung | Căcāre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Gradi, gressus sum

To go a Foot-pace | Vādere, vasi, vasum:

To walk | Ambulāre, avi, atum.

To run | Currēre, cūcurri, cursum.

If a Place be slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lāhi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rūēre, rui, ruitum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tītūbāre, avi, atum.

If High he uses

To climb | Scandēre, scandi, scansum.

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body is said

To rise | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stāre stēti, stātum, (sum:

To stretch | ² Tendēre, tētendi, ten-
Or, Tentum.

To bend | Flectēre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To

To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sēdēre, sēdi fessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcīdi, asum.
To lie down	Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum. Or Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jācēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it	Cīere, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to sling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpūli, pulsum.
To rowl	Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublatum.
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum. Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Consīderare, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditārī, meditatus sum.
To know, or take knowledge of	Noscere, nōvi, notum.

^a It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēcēre, credidi, creditum
To doubt	Dūbītāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Ficēre, fīsus sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavisus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpēre, īvi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, āvi, ātum
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūēre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mīrārī, miratus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūcēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	Temēre, tempti, temptū.
To scorn	Sperēre, spēvi, prētum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
----------	----------------------

Of Sorrow

To weep.	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	² Lūgēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmēre, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.

² *Luētum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear.

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, īvi, itum.
-------------------------	---------------------

When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum
-----------------------	-------------------

So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Edēre, edi, estum or esum.
--------	----------------------------

As when Thirsty

To drink	Bībēre, bībi, bībītum.
----------	------------------------

To be pleasing, to please	Plācēre, plācui, placītum.
---------------------------	----------------------------

Bad Things use

To hurt	Lādēre, lāsi, lāsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum,
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Hābēre, ui, itum.
---------	-------------------

If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vācāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Egēre, ēgui—

That

That which he Hath, he is wont

To use	Uti, usus sum. [sum.
To enjoy	Frui, fructus or fruitus

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change	Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sīnēre, sivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake	Līnquēre, līqui, lictum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour	Stūdēre, studui, itum.
To dare to venture	Audēre, ausus sum.
To get or obtain	Potīri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living

To try	Expērīri, expertus sum.
To seek after	Pētēre, petivi, or petii,
So it is	pētītum.
To beware, be cautious	Cāvēre, cavi, cautum.
To care	Cūrāre, avi, atum.
To serve or deserve	Mēēre, merui, meritum.
	Or Merēri, meritus sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult	Consūlēre, ui, ultum.
------------	-----------------------

The several Businesses of Men are

Of a Physician

To heal or cure	² Mēdēri
-----------------	---------------------

Of a Cook

To dress or cook	Cōquēre, coxi, coctum.
------------------	------------------------

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Mēdicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum

If at Night

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūere, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcire, farsī, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To clothe or array himself | Amīcere, amicui, amic-
Also tum, amicivi, seldom.

To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Struere, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsum
& mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsum.

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sere, fevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Metere, messiui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

* But the Compounds which have another Signi-
fication make Serui; as *Afferui, Inserui, Deserui.*

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossūm.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscere, pōposci, ¹ posci-
To bid or command	Jūtēre, jussi, jussūm.(tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancire, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a School Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, docui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

If he Does Well

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudāre, avi, atum.
-----------------------------	---------------------

If he Does Amis

To threaten Him	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discere, didici. ³
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdire, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

¹ Is seldom used.

² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.

³ And formerly *discitum*.

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precatus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, votum.

Before a Judge

To promise or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jūrāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum. <i>seldom</i>

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lotum, & lautum, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fustum.

Diverse Things

To number	Nūmērāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgere, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, parsum.
To divide	Dīvidēre, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribūere, tribui, tributum.

Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sēcūm.
To cleave	Fincēre, fidi, fissum.
To flash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cæsūm.
To prick	³ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangūlare, avi, atum.
To kill	⁴ Nēcāre, necavi.
To thump, or knock	Tyndēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, āvi, ātum.
To rub out	Dēlēre, ēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Pōlire, iui, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincēre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, victum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
---------------------	--------------------------

That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
---------	-------------------------

That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
---------	----------------------------

³ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

⁴ *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *necuit*.

That which is Hid

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To hand, ready to fall | ¹ Mīnērē, mīnūi.

They use

To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Licēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercitum.

To use or to be accustomed | Suēre, suevi, fuetum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum

In Business Men use

To buy | ² Emēre, emi, emptum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, venditum. †

To owe | Dēbēre, debui, debitum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work
in order | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

To make or to do it

And to carry it on,
if he designs

To finish, or to end it | Fācēre, fēcī, factum.
Gē.ēre, gessi, gestum.

Finīre, ivi, itum.

¹ *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Mīnēre*, and not from *Manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lueretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Den.ēre*, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W^{What is it?} | **Q**^{Uid?}
Who or which is it? | ^{Quis?}

The Answer is

<i>I</i>	¹ Ego
<i>Or thou</i>	Tū
<i>Himself</i>	Sui
<i>That</i>	Ille, illa, illud, Or is, ea, id. Or iste, ista, istud.
<i>One's self</i>	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>	Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>	Idem, eadem, idem.
<i>Another</i>	Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>	Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>	Ullus, ulla, ullum. (dam.
<i>None</i>	² Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	Qui, quæ, quod.

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of the</i>	¹ Uter, utra, utrum.
<i>two</i>	
<i>It is</i>	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>	Alter, altera, alterum.
<i>Neither of the two</i>	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If you ask

Whose is it ?

| Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

Mine
Thine
His own
Ours
Yours
Their own

Mēus, a, um.
Tūus, a, um.
Sūus, a, um.
Noster, nostra, nostrum.
Vester, vestra, vestrum.
Sūus, sua, sūum.

If you ask

*Of what Tribe or Country
is he !*

| Cūjas, ātis.

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe or Country
Of your Tribe or Country

| Nostras, ātis.

| Vestras, ātis.

XXX. OF ADVÉRBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

W Hether ?
Or, no ?
Why ?

| **N** UM ? An ?
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?

Of

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed.

| Imo, næ.
| Quidem.

Of Denying

No, not

| Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where?

| Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| Hic.
| Ibi.
| Usquam.
| Nusquam.
| Pröcul.
| Pröpe.

If the Question is

Whence?

| Unde?

The Answer is

Hence
Thence

| Hinc.
| Inde.

If the Question is

Whither?

| Quo?

The Answer is

Hither

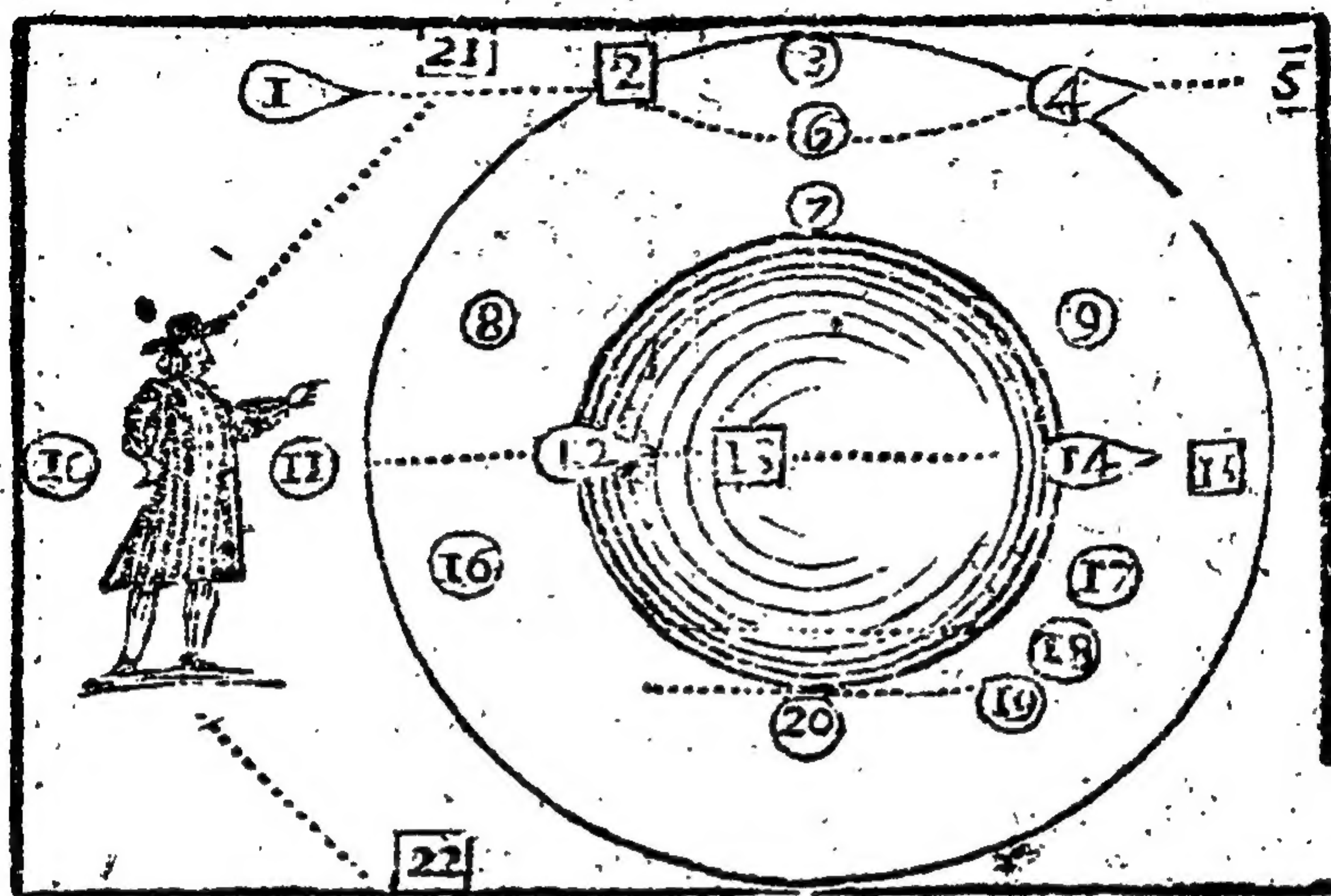
| Huc.

Of Time.

*If the Question is**When ?**| Quando ?**The Answer is**Then**| Tunc, tum.**When I came**| Cum.**Yesterday**| Hēri.**Erewhile, sometime since**| Dūdum.**Long ago**| Olim.**Now**| Nunc.**Streight, by and by**| Mox.**At any Time, ever**| Unquam.**Never**| Nunquam.**If the Question is**How long ?**| Quamdiu ?**The Answer is**A long time**| Diu.**While**| Dum.**Until**| Dōnec.**If you ask**How oft ?**| Quōties ?**The Answer is**Once**| Sēmel.**Twice**| Bis.**Thrice**| Ter.**Four times**| Quāter.**Oft or oftentimes**| Sæpe.**Always**| Semper.*

*If you ask**How
Doth he act?**Quomodo?**The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together**Sic, Ita.
Tēmere.
Frustra.
Simul.**If you ask**How
Great is he?**Quam?**The Answer is**As great
As I
More Great
Than I**Tam.
Quam.
Māgis.
Quam.*

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T ^O	A ^D
From 4	A ab, or. abs
At, or nigh 2	Apud
Off 5	
Over, or on the other Side 3	Trans

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The Round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

122 The L O N D O N

About 6	Circa
	Or Circum
In 12	In
Out of 14	E, or ex
Within 13	Intra
Without 15	Extra
Through, by 18	Per
Beside 19	Præter
Above, over 21	Sūpra
Below, beneath 22	Intra
Before 11	Ante
After 10	Post
Or, Behind 10	Pōne
Upon 7	Super
Under 20	Sub
	Or Subter
Hither, on this Side 8	Cis
	Or Cūtra
Beyond 9	Ultra
Betwixt, or between 16	Inter
Against, over against 17	Adversus

The other Prepositions are

Against	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beside, nigh to	Juxta
For, because of	Ob
With one in one's keeping	Pēnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sēcundum
By, close by	Sēcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in one's Presence	Cōram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in Sight of	Pālam

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
Præ
Pro
Sine
Tenus

XXXII. Of CONJUNCTIONS.

AND *Also, too*
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

E^T, *que, atque*
Quoque
Nēque, nec
Aut, vel, ve
Sed, ast, at, autem
Quia
Nām, Enim
Si
Ni, Nisi
Ergo, Ig̃itur
Quanquam
Tāmen
Ut
Ita
Ut

XXXIII. Of INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Oh!*
Sobo!
Lo! Behold!
Well-a-day! Wo!
Phy! Pish!
Hush! Whist!

O! *Eho! Heus! Hem!*
En! Ecce!
Hei! Væ!
Phy! Au!
St! Au!

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